INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 208 BOMBAY TUESDAY AUGUST 21 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England),

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Calling at Malta every alternate week,

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
25 Aug.	Malwa ..	All	10,953
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,946
15 „	Naldera* ..	vessels	16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..	will	16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..	now	16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..	sail	16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..	direct	10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..	from	16,088
2 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
9 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..	Bombay	16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..	without	10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..	transhipment	16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.	Aden.	11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572

All sailin s are subject to alteration withou notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES —

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £16.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,127
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929.		
21st Mar.	Dumana ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala ..	8441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about			
24th Aug.	†Mirzapore ..	Straits China & Japan.	
3th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straitr, China & Japan.	
1th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia .	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.	
1th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia	
5th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
20th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.	
1929.			
3rd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	

† Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	22 Aug.	31 Aug.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	....	@5 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 „
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@19 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	15 Sept.	28 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 „

* Do not carry passengers
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru ..	10000	6 Sept.	23 Sept.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	20 „	7 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	4 Oct.	21 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	25 Sept.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	2 Oct.	9 Oct.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

'Phone No. 20279, 23738,

Telegrams: "YUSEN".

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	15th Aug.	25th Aug.
Honolulu Maru..	23rd „	4th Sept.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Sept.	21st „
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	2nd Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	23rd „

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON

1928.		
22nd Aug.	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
24th „	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi
29th „	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
12th Sept.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office :—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.

Reserve Fund :—Rs. 20,50,000/- Paid up Capital :—Rs. 31,17,419

Local Advisory Committee :—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishenlal Poddar.

Branches :—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. DATTA, Manager.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,

375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.

Telephone—21079.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 18.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	Had
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund Rs. 10,64,963

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 10/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

J. TIRATH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 23027.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

Insurance Company, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

Workmen's Compensation

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents :—M. KANJI & CO.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department :—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper.....Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent ENGINEER for the MORADABAD SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, Moradabad on a monthly salary of Rs. 150/ to Rs. 250/- according to qualifications. Only practical man having also experience of erection need apply.
A 30970

WANTED—An energetic SUPERINTENDENT for Amritsar Fire Brigade to work on Merry Weather Engine. The applicant must be an educated man with previous experience in a Fire Brigade and should have sound practical Mechanical training especially as Motor Mechanic and should be able to do his own repairs. Free quarters will be supplied. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating lowest pay acceptable, to reach the undersigned by 9th September, 1928. ISMAIL BATT, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Amritsar.
A 30967

WANTED—A temporary READER IN PHYSICS. Must be a man of high qualifications with teaching experience. Salary 300-30-600 efficiency bar at 500. Apply with testimonials to the REGISTRAR, MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGHAR, not later than 10th September. 1928.
A 30955

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.
A. R30817

WANTED—ASSISTANT SURGEON of long experience or retired from Government service. None below age forty need apply. Pay Rs. 100/- rising to Rs. 150/- p.m. with free quarters. Good field for private practice which will be allowed when not on duty. Apply with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Morvi State.
A 30929

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare. Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, DELHI.
A R1111

WANTED—A qualified DRAWING MASTER. Apply stating age, caste, Vernacular, experience and the least salary acceptable to the SUPDT. Sardar School, JODHPUR.
A 1114

WANTED.—For a big Labour Office, one SHORTHAND TYPIST one ACCOUNTANT, knowing book-keeping and Office Clerk. Apply with testimonials stating age to Box. No. 2177 advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1119

LOANS.

5000/—Rupees Cash Loan without interest for ten years, to be granted on 31st October 1928. Initial investment Rs. 6 only Enlistment till 30th September. For particulars and result of 31st July 1928, enclose Two Annas Stamps. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.
R1119

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that share certificate No. P 1653 for eight shares (Rs. 125 paid up) Nos. 174237 to 174244 in the Imperial Bank of India on the Bombay Register originally issued in the name of Bai KAMLAGAVRI, widow of Ganpatram Anupram Travadi and Maganlal Somnath and last endorsed to the undersigned jointly with Gulabram Nandram (now deceased) has been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the share certificate in any way.

HIRAGAVRI,
Widow of Gulabram Nandram,
Shareholder.
30953

NOTICE.

10 old issue shares of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. in the name of T. R. LAH. No. 70676 to 70685 have been LOST or MISLAID. Any person claiming the same are required to intimate their claim to Messrs. BURN AND CO., Hongkong House, Calcutta.
R1107

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH LOCAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India will be held in the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th August, 1928, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of electing two Members of the Local Board for the ensuing year in place of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., K.C.S.I., and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., who retire under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, but are eligible for re-election.

By Order,
R. A. GRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer (Offg.)
Bombay.

Bombay, 16th July, 1928.
30858

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the III CRIMINAL SESSIONS of 1928 has this day been DISSOLVED.

N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
Bombay, 20th August, 1928.
30965

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

TUESDAY, 21ST AUGUST, 1928.

CANDIDATES for Degrees Nos. 143-207, 277-400, 424-1027 and 1108-1325 are requested to be present in the Convocation Hall at 4-30 p.m., punctually, to robe and have their places assigned them. Candidates Nos. 1-142, 208-276, 401-423, 1028-1107, 1326-1410 and all the ady candidates are requested to be in attendance at the University Library Building at 4-15 p.m.

2 Members of the Senate and Honorary Fellows are requested to be present in the University Library not later than 5-15 p.m.

3. Visitors are requested to be in their seats in the Convocation Hall not later than 5-20 p.m. Admission cards must be shown at the main entrance to the Hall.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 16th August, 1928.
30950

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between JUMMABHAI NATHU and ESMAILBHAI RAHIMBHAI, carrying on the business of conducting brass and cast-iron foundry and mechanical works at Upper Duncan Road, near Two Tanks, Bombay, in the name and style of Jummabhai Esmail & Co., has been DISSOLVED as and from the 15th day of August, 1928.

Bombay, dated 20th day of August, 1928.

ESMAILBHAI RAHIMBHAI.
R1121

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 1337 in respect of five Preference Shares Nos. 100273 to 100277 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mrs. Lily Siavax Tarapore has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramways Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 20th August, 1928.
R1120

NOTICE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PUBLIC ARE REMINDED that the written permission of the Municipal Commissioner, which is required under Sections 328 and 328A of the City of Bombay Municipal Act for erecting, exhibiting, fixing or retaining sky-signs or advertisements, has to be obtained beforehand and that the provisions of the law in this respect will be enforced strictly from 1st September, 1928. Where such permission has not been so obtained, the offenders will be prosecuted and the Commissioner will agree to the offence being compounded only on payment in each case of a sum equal to the amount of the prescribed fee in addition to the prescribed fee itself.

In respect of all advertisements, whether on moveable boards on wheels or elsewhere, for which permission has been obtained, an adhesive slip signifying the issue of the permits therefor will be supplied to be pasted on the advertisement boards and any advertisements found without such slips will be treated as unauthorised and action taken by prosecution against those responsible.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th August, 1928.
30966

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. INAS PASCOAL MISQUIT, Mr. PEDROO PASCOAL MISQUIT, and Mrs. EZABEL alias JABEL, widow of Pascoal Inas Misquit for self and as mother and natural guardian of her minor sons Gustin and Bawtis and of her minor daughter Pawlin, have jointly agreed to sell to my client Mr. DASHRATHLAL RANCHHODDAS JOSHI, free from incumbrances and claims whatsoever, all that piece of land, situate at Vile-Parle, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, being Final Plot Number 98 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Vile-Parle, and admeasuring 1120 sq. yds.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, or estate in the said piece of land or any portion thereof, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, charity, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated at Andheri this 18th day of August, 1928.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL.
B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.
30963

IN THE COURT OF G. E. LEWIS, Esq. P.C.S. SENIOR SUB-JUDGE, HISSAR.

CIVIL SUIT NO. 28 OF 1927.

Firm NEOLI RAM BEG RAJ, situate at Sirsa, through Kalu Ram Mukhtar-i-Am .....Plaintiff.

vs.

KANHAYYA LAL, son of Kewal Ram Mahajan of Bhiwani Jaunpal District Hissar, Proprietor of the Firm Kewal Ram Kanhayya Lal .....Defendant.

CLAIM FOR RECOVERY OF RS. 5,000.

WHEREAS it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is evading service and cannot be served in the ordinary way. Notice is therefore published under Order 5, Rule 20 of the C. P. C. that if he does not appear in this Court on the 26th September, 1928, in person or by a pleader or an authorized agent, the case will be heard and determined ex-parte.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 14th day of August, 1928.

E. LEWIS,
Senior Sub-Judge,
Hissar.
30964

Any Reader of
"The Bombay Chronicle"
Who Sends Stamps for Four Annas
Will Get Free
A SPECIMEN COPY OF
The Indian Review
An all-India Monthly Magazine devoted to the discussion of all topics of interest. It publishes every month an array of original and striking contributions on affairs and men by competent writers and specialists. Its chief attraction is in the variety and copiousness of its contents, by which it appeals to all classes of readers.

PRESS OPINIONS

Calcutta Review.—In matter it is voluminous, and in scope wide.....Shows a wonderful catholicity.
Capital.—Full of live Articles.
Commerce.—One of the best of its kind in India.
Sanjvartman, Bombay.—Undoubtedly a gem of its kind and no cultured Indian cares to be without it.

Annual Subsn. Rs. Five (India) Rs. 7-8 (Foreign)

A large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Religion, Philosophy, Industries, Arts, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, Speeches, and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to subs. of "Indian Review."

G. A. NATESAN & CO., Publishers,
Madras.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., guardian of Hemalata and others, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 21st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at Apollo Street, valuable household furniture, 2 "Chubb" safes on stand, mirror and panel door almyrahs, teakwood mirror, back zoondah cupboards, dressing tables, book and showcases, side-boards, marble top, round and square tables, drawing-room suites, reclining sofas, cushion chairs, carpets, brass and iron bed-steads, phonograph with records, K. O. K. Pathe Cinema machine, arm and without arm-chairs, teapoys, wall-mirrors, clock, pictures, one lot of large brass and copper utensils, wearing apparels etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 1411 of 1928 (Tribhuvandas vs. Bai Ratanbai) Messrs BENNETT AND CO. will on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Humum Street, 35-37, Karsandas Natha's House, 2nd floor, sundry office furniture consisting of one large double door "Chubb" safe on stand, writing tables, one Australian safe on stand, cushion chairs, book-stands, arm and without arm chairs, wall clock, reclining sofa, stool, teapoy, copying press, benches, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

Kidney Warnings.

Beware! A dull, aching pain in the back after any exertion, or a sudden twinge when straightening yourself, is often the first indication of serious kidney weakness. Soon you experience urinary disorders, headaches, tired feelings, dizziness, nervousness, and lack of vigour.

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THE BANVARD ENGLISH COMEDY CO.

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"ROOKERY NOOK"

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

NEW YORK.

PRICES OPEN 13 PAINTS LOWER—EASIER LIVERPOOL—WALL-STREET SELLING—HEDGE SELLING—FUTURES 25 to 33 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Aug. 18.

The New York futures market opened at a decline of 13 points in sympathy with easier Liverpool advices, Prices recovered some 10 points but steady declined on fontinued selling pressure from Wall Street and Southern hedge selling. The market closed at the lowest level of the day at a decline of 25 to 36 points. Spot cotton prices declined 25 points to 18.85c.

The New Orleans futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 26 to 28 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 24 points to 18.65c.

The market will be kuided by the second ginning report which will be released on the 23rd Inst. The crop outlook is distinctly favourable and although most of the bearish factors are discounted, prices are not likely to improve immediately.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cable from New York.

1, January Highest 18.80 (10.47 a.m.) lowest 18.52 (at the close.)

Continued Selling in small Market.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from New York:—

Consider august deterioration thus for subnormal. Trend looks lower.

Messrs Umrigar & Velugarr New York friends Messrs. A Norden & Co. cable under date 18th Inst. as under:—

"General feeling bearish. Weather and crop accounts more favourable than unfavourable."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

F. P. Bales.	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 18-8-28	58000	245000
„ Yesterday do	4000	18000
Exports to date do	158000	205000
Stock at Ports 17-8-28	459000	948000
„ Interior Towns do	266000	359000
„ Liverpool 17-8-28	731000	1129000
Visible Supply 17-8-28	1934000	3122000
Quantity in Sight do	111000	387000

LIVERPOOL

SMALL MARKET—SCATTERED SELLING—ABSENCE OF BUYING—FUTURES 25 TO 26 POINTS LOWER 4,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

The Liverpool futures market opened easy at a decline of 25 points and declined to 30 points on absence of buying power and scattered selling influenced by favourable weather reports. Prices recovered somewhat on covering and the market closed at a decline of 25 to 26 points. Spot Cotton prices closed at a decline of 26 points to 10.45d. per lb. and sales amounted to 4,000 Bales.

—Empire futures closed 25 to 23 points lower and Egyptians closed at a decline of 39 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents:—

"Market poor. However continue think serious weevil damage likely before end of month. Market does not believe more than normal deterioration and outsiders are not buying. Some hedge selling. Reports are generally poor in the Eastern Belt, good in the Central Belt and Oklahoma and mixed in Texas."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool.

1. Light rains North Carolina, Central Belt and Texas. Entire belt partly cloudy.

2. Small Market, lafk of buying power. Scattered Selling. Stopless order being reacted.

Messrs. Drennan Co. have received the following cable dated 18th Inst. from their Liverpool friends.—(Hornby.)

"Beneficial rains Texas. New York cable some spot Houses buying October is august sales distant months."

Messrs. Thomas Smith Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 A. M:—"Light rains North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. Slightly favourable 1-55 p.m.:—

"Market broke on heavy Wall Street selling."

6-00 P. M:—"Heavy South hedge selling."

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Liverpool, Aug. 20 9-45 A. M.

"Heavy rains Georgia, Central Belt, Arkansas. Light to moderate rains Texas. Forecast Western Belt fair, balance cloudy. About normal."

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

The forward market opened this morning at Rs. 355/-. For Broach A/M delivery and steadily improved to Rs. 358/8 on some covering and scattered buying on reports of absence of rains in cotton producing districts. At this level there was some liquidation and easier Liverpool opening advices caused weakness in prices. Rates at 5 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J/A.	... 337
Broach A/M.	... 354/4
Oomra D/J.	... 321
Bengal D/J.	... 288

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Aug.	234.50—1.00
November	230.80—2.00
February	229.30 1.40

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Dtd.).

Muktsar (Bh.) Aug. 18.

Wheat Ready	4/10 5/
Wheat Assuj	4/12
Wheat Maghan	4/14
Wheat Poh	4/15
Wheat Magh	5/
Gram Ready	4/2 4/4
Grain Assuj	4/4
Barley Ready	3/4/6
Barley Assuj	3/5
Rapeseed Ready	7/8
Gwara Ready	3/
Gwara Poh	3/2/6
Cotton Seeds Maghan	3/7
Cotton Poh	3/6/6

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 20.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales
18-8-28

		This year	Last year
Khandesh		306,871	315,297
Central India		299,680	315,911
Barsi and Nagar		319,241	204,155
Hyderabad-Gaorani		118,517	69,637
Berar		729,182	576,423
Central Provinces	103	309,191	231,075
Total Oomras	103	2,082,982	1,712,488
Dhoelrra	42	383,611	313,367
N..W. Provinces		64,757	59,058
Rajputana		55,777	62,991
Sind-Punjab		137,285	118,443
Broach		269,272	240,047
Coompta & Dharwar		144,881	140,422
Westerns-Northerns	52	53,134	74,438
Cocoanada		7	495
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		36,122	47,133
Persian		5,766	5,346
American		102,910	364,518
Egyptian & African		79,183	88,682
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		275	846
Total	197	3,415,962	3,128,274

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 16th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales
18-8-28

		This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,724	789,178	398,789
Japan & China	1,500	1,349,784	1,525,224
Coast Ports	110	27,729	28,849
Up-country by Rail		113,842	167,562
Afloat in harbour Europe, China and Japan		19,039	1,187
Total	3,334	2,299,572	2,118,611

TIRUPUR COTTON MARKET

TIRUPUR, Aug, 20.

Local Cotton Market continues to be dull and the prices of cotton are in gradual decline, though the stock-holders are anxious to sell at the ruling rates. There is every poor demand for cotton as the foreign firms and the leading mill representatives have suspended their activities in the market. The present market prices are as follows:—

Cambodia first crop Rs. 283-286 per candy of 520 lbs., Karunkanni first crop Rs. 271/273, Cambodia second crop Rs. 240-244, Karunkani seconnd crop Rs. 230/233, Bourbon Nadan Rs. 242/245.

"Tone of Silver".—Quiet and Steady. India and China sold. China bought. Do not expect much further decline.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

JUNE 1928

The supplement to the "Indian trade Journal" dated 9th inst. states that during the month of June, 1928, 41 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs 1,10 lakhs. as against 48 companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 2.93, lakhs, in the preceding month and 93 companies with Rs. 59 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal accounted for 18 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 37 lakhs and Madras for 6 companies with Rs. 38 lakhs. Of the companies registered in June Messrs. Parry and Co., Madras, had the largest authorised capital viz., Rs. 35 lakhs.

Fourteen companies, limited by shares, with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 35 lakhs having ceased work, went into liquidation or were dissolved or otherwise defunct during the month of June, 1928. Seven companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 42 lakhs that were in liquidation before 1st June, 1928, were finally dissolved during th month.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 26 lakhs in the authorised capital of the existing joint stock companies in India in the month of June, 1928.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 20.

B. C. RATE—
T.T. 1/5 29/32 D D 1/5 15/16.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 August.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 15th Sept. Oct.
Banks Buying T T 1/6.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 Sept.

NEW YORK—
B C T T 276/1.2.
Banks Selling T T 276.
Banks Buying T T 275.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 270-1/2.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 924.
Banks Buying D D 936.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 123 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 120 ½.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 138 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 180 1/4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/2.

CROSS RATE—
New York—London Cross Rate 4.85 7/16 18th inst.
Shanghai—London Cross Rate 2/8 3/16 20th inst.
London—Japan Cross Rat e 1/10 1/8 18th inst.
London—Paris Cross Rate 124.15 18th inst.
London—Belgium Cross Rate 34.89 18th inst.
London—Switzerland Cross Rate 25 21 18th inst.
London—Italy Cross Rate 92.80 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold Nominal £4-4-11½ 18th inst. £4-411½ 17inst.
Silver London Ready Nominal £27½ 18th inst. £27 3/16 17th inst.
Silver London Forward Nominal 27 3/16 18th inst 27 5/16 17th inst.
Silver New York Ready 59 3/8 18th inst. 59 1/4 17th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 9/32 per cent. 18th inst 4 9/32 per cent. 17th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 9/16 per cent. 18th inst. 4 9/16 per cent. 17th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 3/4 per cent. 3 mos. 2½ per cent. 6 mos 3 1/2 per cent. 12 mos 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 20.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper 73-11.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93|8.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 85/7.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102|.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102|14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103|14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/2
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 83/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 83/8.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110|12.
6 per cent Municipal Due 1929-49 Rs 101.
Forward Rates:—3rd Sept. sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/10/6. 1945/55 Rs. 106/0/0
Tone of Market.—Quiet but Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

3 Months discounts 4-9|32 per cent.
6 Months discounts 4-9/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 3 3/4 per cent.
One Month 2-1/2 per cent.
Three Months 2-3/4 per cent.
Six Months 3-1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent

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WEATHER IN INDIA

MONSOON ACTIVE IN BURMA & C. P.

GENERAL RAINFALL

PONNA, Aug. 20.

The monsoon has again been active in Upper Burma and the Central Provinces. It has extended in Bengal, East, Central India, Southeast, Madras and the Madras Deccan.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, Central India East, Central Provinces West, Konkan and Mysore and local in Bihar, United Provinces East, Berar, Central Provinces East, Rajputana East, Hyderabad North and Madras Presidency. A few falls occurred in Assam, Chota, Nagpur and United Provinces West.

Chief amounts are:—Bhamo two inches, Victoria Point and Maymyo one, Mergui, Bassein, Diamond Island, Kymensingh Yamethin and Monywa a half, Mymensingh three, Calcutta and Cherranpunji two, Narayanganj Berhampur and Bogra one, Shillong Chittagong and Jessore three-quarters, Barisal Jalpaiguri and Purnea a half, Silchar a quarter, Saugor three, Hoshangabad two, Seoni three-quarters, Bahraoh, Nowgong, Pendra and Pachmarhi a half, Gorakhpur Lucknow, Mussoorie, Sutna, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Ajmer and Udaipur a quarter, Cuddapah two, Madras and Mercara one, Karwar, Bangalore, Cochin, Negapatam, Salem and Masulipatam a half, Ratnagiri, Mangalore Cuddalore and Nellore a quarter.

Forecast:—Extension in Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces and an increase in East Central Provinces.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

Earthquoke report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,400 miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at nine hours twenty-seven minutes on Monday 20th August. —A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Aug. 20.

General Remarks. The monsoon has again been active in the west Central Provinces and has extended in east Central India, southeast Madras and the Madras Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces West, the Konkan and Mysore, and local in the United Provinces East, Berar, the Central Provinces East, Rajputana East, Hyderabad North and the Madras Presidency, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces West. Skies are practically heavily clouded except in the Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan, where they are clear or lightly clouded. The air is more moist than usual in the southeast of the Peninsula, and drier in the Punjab, Rajputana and the north Bombay Deccan. Temperatures were above normal in the Punjab, Rajputana, most of the United Provinces and south Hyderabad. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 108 deg. at Lahore.

Forecast. An extension in the United Provinces, and an increase in the east Central Provinces.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Karachi	0.05"
Jaipur	0.03"
Ajmer	0.18"
Ahmedabad	0.02"
Neemuch	0.01"
Indore	0.05"
Akola	0.13"
Amraoti	0.07"
Khandwa	0.3"
Hoshangabad	2.10"
Saugor	2.76"
Jubbulpore	0.32"
Raipur	0.27"
Ratnagiri	0.27"
Marmugao	0.02"
Karwar	0.38"
Sholapur	0.01"
Belgaum	0.07"
Bangalore	0.57"
Mangalore	0.25"
Cochin	0.40"
Trivandrum	0.04"
Negapatam	0.66"
Madras	1.10"
Cuddapah	2.25"
Masulipatam	0.44"
Colombo	0.01"

BOMBAY.—
Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.
Colaba Observatory 0.00"
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 61.79" (9.51" above normal.)
St. George's Hospital 0.00"
J. J. Hospital 0.00".
Maximum temperature 88 deg. 3 deg. above normal.)
Minimum temperature 78 deg. (2 deg. above normal).
Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,400 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 8 hrs. 27 mins. yesterday (I.S.T.)

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Summary for Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. of 20th August 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.809 inches (.067 above normal)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) .755 inches (.032 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .004

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.1.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 87.8 degrees (2.9 above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 78.2 degrees (2.4 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 p. c.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 70 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 130 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 8.

Rainfall in 24 hurs 0.00.

Total rainfall during the month 3.15.

Total rainfall during the year 61.80.

Earthquake report.—An earthquake shock of slight intentsity at its origin about 1,400 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba observatory at 8 hrs. 27 mins. yesterday (I.S.T.)

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BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 20-8-28 Colaba Colaba Point 0.00, Fort 0.00, J. J. Hospital 0.00.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 61.79, Fort 78.27, J. J. Hospital 60.59.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 53.40, Fort 67.04, J. J. Hospital 52.84.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 55.02, Fort 81.01, J. J. Hospital 65.31.

THE MUSLIM CASE

NEHRU COMMITTEE'S REPORT ANALYSED.

(BY SHAUKAT ALI).

I.

My objections to the Draft Constitution are two fold.

In the first place I am strongly of the opinion that our Constitution should be framed without any reference to the British Government as a permanent political factor in this country. There can be no justification for any departure from this either on grounds of principle or of expediency. Sovereignty belongs to the people and belongs to them indivisibly, inalienably and imprescriptibly. It will be an outrage on the rights, the sentiments and the self-respect of the people the sovereign in the land, to superimpose any authority over them in whatsoever measure it may be.

It may be objected that Great Britain will never grant this and that this position, if taken, will rouse the fiercest opposition. But liberty is not granted. It has to be won. In any case it is no reason why India should put her signature to the bond of her slavery and provide a semblance of moral justification to a piece of pure and simple political brigandage. The least that we can do is not to be contributory to it.

Again, if there will be fierce opposition to this attitude, so there would be to a demand for complete Dominion Status. And if our leaders are counting on the support or sympathy of any party in Great Britain in case they based their programme on a demand for complete Dominion Staaus, the sooner they disillusioned themselves the better for them and their country. There are only two parties in England—the Government and the Opposition—and so far as India is concerned our past experience has shown that that division too has disappeared. There is only one party, the Government, Conservatives, Liberals and Labourites make no difference. Therefore, for complete Dominion Status, too, India will have to depend on God above and her own sons below. She will have to suffer and make sacrifices, and the sufferings and sacrifices will be the same in the case of complete Dominion Status as in the case of Independence. It will, therefore, be a piece of unparalleled political simplicity to be satisfied with tinsel after having established our claim to solid gold. Even from the point of view of expediency, therefore, it would be a grave mistake to take up any attitude other than the one the Congress has laid down. We should boldly stand up for a free India as the best guarantee for our own liberties and peaceful progress within and the freedom of Asia and peace of the world outside.

RESERVATION OF SEATS.

My second objection is against the proposals intended to replace the resolution passed by the Indian National Congress at its session held at Madras in December 1927 regarding Hindu-Muslim Unity. I yield to none in my desire to see India free and independent. It pains me to see the two great communities indulging in fratricidal orgies—now fortunately not so frequent—and frittering away on petty differences the energies which properly directed and supported by a will and determination worthy of the cause, can solve India's problem in no time. I wish to see my country completely free from this disgraceful communal strife which is a matter of shame to us all even though the third party plays no inconsiderable part in fomenting it. But between desire and its achievement a number of things may intervene. We have got difficulties in our way. They cannot be removed simply by ignoring or minimising them. We have to face them and overcome them with tact and wisdom.

I have been studying the feelings and sentiments, the fears and grievances of the Mussalmans and if I place them before the public it is only to show that the Madras resolution alone is the best in the circumstances to meet this situation and enable us to achieve the object equally dear to the heart of every one of us.

The Madras resolution is divided into two parts. Part A embodies the decisions of the Congress to settle the political differences between the Hindu and the Muslim communities; part B deals with the religious questions agitating the minds of the two communities.

A brief history of the genesis of this resolution will greatly help to understand the exact position. In December 1926 the Indian National Congress at its session at Guwahati adopted a resolution calling upon the Working Committee "to take immediate steps in consultation with Hindu and Muslim leaders to devise measures for the removal of the present deplorable differences between Hindus and Mussalmans and submit their report to the All-India Congress Committee not later than the 31st March 1927." The resolution also authorised the "All India Congress Committee to issue necessary instructions in that behalf to all Congressmen in the country and take such other steps as it may deem fit after a consideration of the said report." In pursuance of this, negotiations and exchange of views took place between the leaders of the two communities and some members of the Working Committee. As a result of these informal conferences a formula was evolved which was acceptable to all the parties, perhaps not as an ideal arrangement, but the best in the circumstances. On March 20th 1927 the Muslim leaders assembled at Delhi, issued the famous Manifesto embodying the result of these conferences and negotiations. They accepted joint Electorates with Reservation of seats on population basis in every Province and in proportion of 1/3 of the total number of seats in the Central Legislature on two conditions, that Reforms be introduced in the North Western Frontier Province and Baluchistan, and that Sind be constituted into a separate province. These proposals were received with general satisfaction by all the parties in the country.

They had already been before the public, discussed and considered in all their aspects for nearly two months, when they were submitted to the All-India Congress Committee for acceptance on May 16th 1927 at Bombay. The meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, it must be remembered, was attended by Dr. Moonje, then President of the Hindu Maha Sabha; Mr. Kelkar, President of the Hindu Maha Sabha sessions held at Cawnpore two years earlier, and at the time of the All-India Congress Committee meeting a member of the Council of the Hindu Mahasabha; Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Aney both trusted Hindu leaders and members of the Council of the Hindu Mahasabha.

RESERVATION OF SEATS ON POPULATION BASIS NOT STRICTLY A MUSLIM PROPOSAL.

At this stage it will be well to bear in mind that the proposal for reservation of seats on population basis in every province though brought into such great prominence by the manifesto of the Muslim leaders assembled at Delhi, was not strictly a Muslim proposal. Mr. Kelkar, as President of the Hindu Mahasabha had laid it down as early as the Cawnpore session of the Mahasabha.

Similarly the separation of Sind was advocated by Mr. Kelkar thirteen years before it was embodied in the Manifesto issued by the Muslim leaders at Delhi (vide Mr. Kelkar's speech at the meeting of All-India Congress Committee held at Bombay in May 1927). Mr. Jayakar came to hold that opinion not quite so early but certainly much earlier than the signatories of the Delhi Manifesto. At the same time it cannot be denied that a considerable and respectable section even of the Hindus of Sind had been advocating the separation of their province for a long time past. In fact these were the considerations which, coupled with the fact that the Congress was already committed to the principle of the constitution of provinces on linguistic basis, encouraged both the Congress Hindus and Congress Muslims to agree to the two conditions.

A.I.C.C. ADOPTS THE W.C. RECOMMENDATIONS WITH REGARD TO DELHI PROPOSALS.

At the All-India Congress Committee meeting Pandit Motilal Nehru moved the resolution that "The All-India Congress Committee approves and adopts the report of the Working Committee on the Hindu Muslim question and the recommendations contained therein and calls upon all Congress organisations to take necessary steps to have the same recommendations carried out." In the able speech which he made in support of his resolution he considered the proposals 'seriatim' and said, "Personally I am of the opinion that nothing better could have been proposed under the circumstances to remove the unfortunate communal rancour and animosities."

The All India Congress Committee discussed the resolution for two days. In the meantime it had the benefit of the opinion of the Working Committee of the Hindu Maha Sabha which met on the 16th May 1927 at Bombay. Dr. Moonje, President of the Hindu Maha Sabha "in the capacity of a representative of the Hindus" while supporting the resolution "with a slight reservation in clause (3A) which refers to N. W. F. Province and Baluchistan" said quite clearly "Hindu Maha Sabha has emphasised the principle of Joint Electorate and reservation of seats on population basis" and declared "I have no objection to the resolution if it is voted upon as a whole." (vide Dr. Moonje's speech at the A.I.C.C. meeting May 1927). Mr. Kelkar while associating himself with the resolution equally clearly said, "as the amended resolution stood his conscience was clear in the matter." Mr. Jaykar "very willingly" supported the amended resolution. Everybody else agreed and the proposals which Dr. Ansari had, in an interview to the "Bombay Chronicle" on the 15th May 1927, characterised as "very honest and equitable" were in the main formally adopted.

Two important points must be borne in mind with reference to this resolution. It represented an agreement arrived at after the fullest consideration and deliberation. The Delhi proposals were not sprung upon the country or the Congress. They were before the public for nearly two months before the All-India Congress Committee considered them. The leaders of all the parties in the Congress were consulted. The leaders of the Hindu Maha Sabha were consulted. The last named came armed with instructions from their Working Committee. When, therefore the agreement was arrived at it was with the fullest consent and approval of all parties.

The second point is that the All-India Congress Committee while accepting the agreement accepted it in exercise of the authority delegated to it by the Congress in its resolution passed at Gauhati quoted above. Its decision, therefore, was the decision of the Indian National Congress.

It was solemn as solemn could be and binding on all the parties which took part in bringing it about. None of them can go back upon it without doing violence to its moral and legal obligations in the matter and raising the grave question of the value of plighted word.

What has happened since the A. I. C. C. meeting at Bombay has only added to the solemnity of the agreement. The Indian National Congress formally confirmed the agreement at Madras (the Sikh members associating themselves with it) and the All-India Muslim League passed a resolution to the same effect at Calcutta. Objection has been taken to the language of the League resolution and the unbecoming emphasis laid on separate electorates. The language could certainly be improved upon, and the fear of one part of the agreement being put into operation and the rest being ignored could be otherwise guarded against. But what does the language objected to signify? It only means that it is not open to the parties to accept any partial enforcement of the agreement. All the parts of the agreement form one indivisible whole. But the same was made quite clear at the Congress Subjects Committee meeting at Madras. So far, therefore, as the operative portion of the Madras resolution of the Congress and the Calcutta resolution of the League is concerned, there is no difference. The question, therefore, is very simple. Is it open to the Congress to denounce an agreement while the other party to it, the League, stands by it and specially when it has driven one section of its fold on that particular issue? I maintain that it is too late in the day to pick holes in the agreement.

(To Be Continued).

INDIAN MERCHANTS OF ABYSSINIA.

ADDIS ABABA'S HEARTY SEND OFF

A tea Party was arranged on the 12th ultimo by the Merchants of addis Ababa, to bid farewell to Mulla Mohamedally Shaikh Sharafally, M. B. E. J. P. etc., and Abdullabhai M. Kera, J. P. etc. and to present them with an address from the Indian, Arab & Armenian Merchants of Addis Ababa.

MULLA MOHAMEDALLY.

The Address to Mulla Mohamedally referred, among other matters, to his large donations to charity, the various honours gained by him from different Governments, the high place of honour he had obtained in the Abyssinian Empire, and also referred to him as the Pioneer Indian Merchant of Addis Ababa, who had, by sheer force of character and intelligence, attained to his present eminent position.

MR. KERA.

The Address to Mulla Abdullabhai Kera, referred to his advanced and modern methods and ideas of business, specially mentioning his very kind and generous nature which had earned him the love and esteem of all who had come in contact with him. His charities, the address stated, were many, but they were hidden behind the veil of anonymity as Mr. Kera did not choose to make a public display of his virtues.

THE REPLIES.

Mulla Mohamedally, in his reply, thanked all for the kindness and honour shown to him, said he had but done his duty as regards the charities, showed his willingness to do more, and generously attributed the rise and prosperity of his firm of G. M. Mohamedally & Co. to the loving partners which he said he had been able tot secure, and to the able and hardworking members of his staff.

Mulla Abdullabhai Kera, replying, said that it was the duty of every merchant to keep pace with, if not ahead of, the fast moving times. The reference made in the address, he said, about his kind nature, was but the reflection of the very kind sentiments his friends entertained towards him. He also thanked the signatories to the address for the congratulations tendered to him on his being decorated by the Abyssinian Government with the 'Star of Ethiopia' of the Second Order.

His Majesty's Charge D'Affaires, Mr. Dunbar, the president of the meeting, made a very brilliant speech in handing the address. On the 12th July a meeting of the members and others of the Bohra Indian Free Library was held to wish farewell and bon voyage to the distinguished departing Sheths.

Magnificent gifts from the Heir to the Throne, H. I. H. Taffari were received at night, including jewelled swords, shields, a pair of lion cubs, two pairs of huge elephant tusks etc. A special shamiana was erected at the railway station to bid them farewell.

MAHARASHTRA NATAK MANDALI

DONATION TO SHOLAPUR LIBRARY

The Maharashtra Natak Mandali gave a benefit performance of their popular drama "Taramandal" lately at Sholapur. The whole proceeds of the performance of Rs. 340 were given to the "Lokmanya Mofat Vachanalay" Nalkept up their past reputation of helping deserving institutions.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

(Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.)
London August 1st.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on the 25th ultimo constituted a fresh high record, namely £178,222,505 (as compared with £178,153,805 on the previous Wednesday), and represents an increase of £19,316,195 since the 26th April 1925 when an effective gold standard was resumed.

The small amount of gold available in the open market this week—about £45,000—was absorbed by the requirements of India and the Trade.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced, showing a net efflux of £2,331,000 during the week under review:—

	Received	Withdrawn
July 26th	nil	nil
,, 27th	nil	£763,000
,, 28th	nil	nil
,, 30th	£500,000	nil
,, 31st	nil	£1,107,000
Aug. 1st.	£23,000	£984,000

The receipt on the 30th instant was in sovereigns from South Africa, and of the £1,107,000 withdrawn on the 31st ultimo, £500,000 was in sovereigns set aside on account of South Africa; all other withdrawls were in bar gold for Germany.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered in the week ended noon on the 28th ultimo:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£744,718
Other Countries	1,471
	£746,189

EXPORTS.

Germany	£ 658,125
Belgium	101,063
Switzerland	20,400
Austria	12,950
Colombia	200,000
India	13,750
Other countries	10,945
	£1,017,231

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for the month of June 1928 amounted to 51,762 ounces, as compared with 47,323 ounces for May 1928 and 52,910 ounces for June 1927.

SILVER.

The tendency of the market has been good. Persistent China buying broadening each day, carried prices on the 27th ultimo to 27.1/2d for both deliveries. Next day the pressure relaxed and a fall of 1/8d. ensued owing to sales from China and other quarters. Though prices eased still further, the market maintained a steady tone as America was not much of a seller, and the Indian Bazaars were buyers at the lower levels. Continental supplies continue, though on a reduced scale.

On the 28th ultimo, 128 silver bars were shipped from Marseilles to Bombay per S. S. "Malwa".

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered in the week ended noon on the 26th ultimo:—

IMPORTS.

France	£32,797
U. S. A.	28,767
	£61,564

EXPORTS.

Egypt	£ 37,040
Persia	77,392
India	351,800
Other countries	150
	£466,382

BUSINESS COMBINED WITH PLEASURE

B. B. & C. I. RY. ARRANGES ANOTHER SPECIAL TRAIN

Owing to the extra-ordinary popularity of the tour by Special train arranged this month by the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Mill-owners and others from Ahmedabad, and in response to the numerous enquiries from the public in Bombay and other places, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway have decided to organise a similar tour from Bombay provided a sufficient number of passengers are booked. It is proposed that the train should leave Bombay during the first or second week in September and visit following places:—

Ajmer, Jaipur, Udaipur, Delhi, Amritsar, Lahore, Rawalpindi (for Kashmir, where passengers will make their own arrangements), Hardwar, Moradabad, Lucknow, Benares, Gaya, Calcutta, Puri Allahabad, Agra and Muttra. It is possible that certain other stations may be included.

The tour will occupy about 10 days and the following will be the approximate charges exclusive of catering but inclusive of the use of the train during the halts.

Second class	Rs. 198 8 0
Third class	Rs. 90 0 0

Catering arrangements both for Hindus and non-Hindus will be made on the train at moderate rates. Persons wishing to travel on this train should apply to the Season Ticket Office, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Church Gate, Bombay, or to the Station Master concerned at places outside Bombay and should deposit the full amount of the fare which will be refunded if the train does not run.

As many important commercial centres are being visited in addition to places of religious importance, this should provide an excellent opportunity for busines men to make a study of the more important markets in Upper India, so that business on the tour can be combined with leasure. All hotel expenses except in Kashmir, are avoided as passengers can sleep in the train throughout the tour.

How Virol builds for *LIFE*

Mrs. Baker and her new baby TO-DAY

Two Generations of PROOF

TO-DAY Mrs. Baker is a splendid healthy woman, with a splendid healthy baby. Yet 15 years ago she was at death's door. Read how Virol saved her life when she was a child and laid the foundations of her own permanent good health and that of her child.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO Mrs. Baker's Mother wrote:—

"She was reduced to a mere skeleton (Photo 1). The doctor said the only thing that would pull her up was Virol. In five months she more than doubled her weight. Her illness left her so weak that she could not keep a particle of food down but the Virol—that seemed to feed her and strengthen her chest. She is now a picture of health" (Photo 2).

The top photo shows how Virol has enabled her to grow up into a healthy woman whose baby is also a picture of health—how, in fact, the beneficial effect of Virol continues even to the next generation.

Virol is the only food which can exhibit such a remarkable case of racial improvement. Give *your* child Virol in the dangerous winter months.

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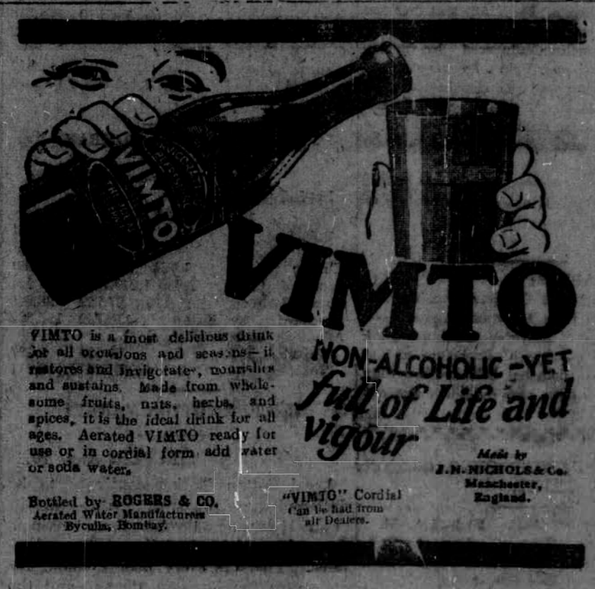
MRS. BAKER WHEN A CHILD

Age 5 yrs. 2 mths. Weight 1st. 7 lb. 4 oz.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

Age 6 yrs. Weight 3 st. 4 lb. 4 oz.
AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Mrs. Baker. This and every other case published by Virol Ltd. are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.



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"VIMTO" Cordial Can be had from all Dealers.

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Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

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MAYOR CONFERS WITH LEADERS.

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE SITUATION

The advertised conference of the representatives of mill-owners and mill-workers which the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was to have called, did not come off yesterday. In fact, it has now come out that the labour leaders have not received any invitation from the President for any joint conference.

A meeting of the joint strike Committee was held on Monday morning, when members expressed their surprise that they had not received any invitation officially for the conference which was announced to take place that afternoon. It was resolved that they should not attend any Conference at the Corporation office.

INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS.

Later in the day, the President of the Corporation had informal discussion in his room with groups of public men on the possibilities of ending the dispute in the textile industry. He had a Conference with a few sharebrokers and a little later on, he was closeted with representatives of labour. The discussion was in camera, and the parties were pledged to secrecy The President saw Mr. N. M. Joshi and two members of the joint strike Committee but it is understood that these men were invited in their individual capacity.

Eight more mills were opened on Monday morning but they had to be soon closed as no worker turned to go in. Strikers are as determined as ever to hold out to the very last moment. Efforts are being made to induce the strikers to go to their native places immediately after the steamer communication opens.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

STEADY PROGRESS OF BRANCH BUSINESS

DIVIDEND OF 15 P C PER ANNUM DECLARED

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India was held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, yesterday, at 4 p.m., Mr. E. J. Bunbury presided.

The Report for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1928 stated:—

The beginning of the half-year under review saw a 7 per cent. Bank Rate and money in strong demand for trade purposes. Stringent conditions prevailed for the first 5 months of the half-year, the stringency being accentuated by Government requirements which were secured by weekly issues of Treasury Bills.

As demands for money became more insistent it was necessary to increase our borrowings (which stood at Rs. 4 crores at the end of the previous half-year) against Bills from Paper Currency Department to Rs. 8 crores in January and further to Rs. 9 crores in March at which figure they remained, with minor fluctuations, until early June. Thereafter a rapid inflow of money enabled us to fully repay Government before the close of the half-year. The Bank Rate remained at 7 per cent. until 21st June when it was reduced to 6 per cent. The average rate for the half-year was 6.945 as compared with 6.508 for the corresponding period of 1927.

After making the usual and necessary provisions the Net Profit of the Bank for the Half-Year amounted to Rs. 71,34,557-7-6 which, with Rs. 11,56,562-13-5 brought forward from the Half-Year ended 31st December 1927, made a total of Rs. 82,95,120-4-11. This sum the Governors of the Bank disposed of as follows:—

1. In payment of a Dividend to the Shareholders at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax, Rs. 45,00,000; 2. Transferred to Reserve Fund, Rs. 5,00,000; 3. Transferred to Pension Funds, Rs. 3,32,000; 4. Carried forward to the Profit and Loss Account of the current Half-Year, Rs. 29,63,120-4-11. Total Rs. 82,95,120-4-11.

The chairman in moving the adoption of the report said:—

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The first half-year under review ending December 31st opened with a Bank rate of 5 per cent. and with money continuing seasonably easy the rate was reduced to 4 per cent. on 28th July. Consequent on the Rupee Loan failure and the contraction of Currency, Government came on the market with issues of Treasury Bills in August. These issues coupled with the normal jute demand absorbed surplus funds, with the result that the Bank rate was raised to 5 per cent. on 8th September and further to 6 per cent. on 8th December consequent on the demand for funds on Cotton account. Thereafter monetary conditions became stringent we were forced to borrow heavily from Currency against Trade Bills, and on 22nd December the Bank rate was raised to 7 per cent. at which figure it stood for practically the remainder of this financial year.

Our low cash balances compared with previous years attracted attention. This was mainly attributable to the lower Government balances which, averaged only 7.40 crores as against 16.61 crores for the previous year—an average decrease of over 9 crores.

With the facilities however available under the Paper Currency Amendment Act for borrowing against Trade bills, we were able to meet all demands of the market for genuine trade accommodation without raising the rate above 7 per cent.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Our net profits for the year after making the usual provisions were 106 lacs against 111 lacs for the previous year, and the decrease is mainly attributable to our having to borrow from Government to a much greater extent than the previous year. Our average borrowing worked out to a monthly basis was 3.84 crores as against only 44 lacs in the previous year. Interest bearing deposits were higher and non-interest bearing deposits were lower than in the previous year. The average Bank rate for the year was 6.950 per cent. as against 5.254 per cent. in the previous year. A pleasing feature however is the steady progress of our Branch business and a decrease in our total expenses of 2 lacs compared with the previous year and of nearly 6 lacs compared with 2 years ago.

RESERVE BANK.

The Reserve Bank Bill was finally withdrawn by Government in February during the Delhi Sessions of the Assembly, when it became clear that there was not that general support for the Bill in the Legislature which a measure of such far-reaching importance should have before being passed into Law. In the event of Government deciding at a later date to revive their proposal for a Reserve Bank for India. I feel confident that Government will not ignore the just claims of the Imperial Bank for consideration, and that similar opportunity will be afforded for full and frank discussion with Government as was given by Sir Basil Blackett on the last occasion. From some of the comments made when the Reserve Bank Bill was under consideration there may be some misapprehension regarding the position of the Imperial Bank in regard to the terms of the agreement between the Bank and Government. That agreement although made for a specified period of years, provides in much the same way as does the agreement between the Bank of England and the British Government for the continuance of the agreement after the specified period has elapsed, subject only to certain notice to be given by either party of its termination.

PROSPECTS.

The monsoon has opened favourably and crop prospects are generally good. Indications point to the Bank's funds being fully employed for the major part of this year and the success of the Government Loan assures a more favourable start for the season than was the case a year ago. But the wave of labour trouble passing over the whole of India is a factor which cannot be overlooked in reviewing the future prospects of trade and industry. The ill effects of prolonged strikes not only upon the particular industries involved but also indirectly upon a wide field of ancillary trades and interests, are such that the country's prosperity as a whole is gravely affected by them.

The report was adopted. Sir S. B. Billimoria, (Bombay), Mr. J. B. Stanley (Calcutta) and Mr. J. V. Pirric (Madras), were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

The Chairman then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the staff for their satisfactory work during the year which was carried unanimously.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Ceylon Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 17th inst., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 15th September next.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Moren" with Mails from London of the 16th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 18th instant.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from Bombay of the 4th instant arrived at Marseilles at 1-30 p.m. on the 18th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday evening. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from London of 9th instant arrived at Aden at 6 p.m. on the 19th idem and left there at midnight the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Friday the 24th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Seiyo Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 17th instant, and is due to arrive here on Wednesday morning the 22nd at daylight.

HIGH COURT

PUBLIC SERVANT SENTENCED IN BRIBERY CASE

HIGH COURT DISMISSES APPEAL

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, Justices Patker and Baker confined the sentence of 4 months' hard labour and Rs. 50 fine passed by the Sessions Judge of Colaba District on Dhundjirao Bayaji, a Sub-registrar, who was convicted of attempting to receive bribery for framing an incorrect record.

The accused had demanded Rs. 25 for identifying a purchaser in a transaction for the sale of land, which he was bound to do as part of his official duty. The amount, however, was not paid.

The accused's appeal was dismissed by their Lordship.

SUIT TO STOP A FILM

AUTHOR'S COMPLAINT OF BREACH OF COPYRIGHT

Before Justice Sir Charles Fawcett at the High Court, a notice of motion was made arising out of an action for alleged breach of copyright.

The plaintiff Jivanlal Amersey Mehta is a Gujarati author, and he claimed to have a copyright in a collection of stories which he edited and published under the title of "Katha Manjari." He alleged that the Imperial Film Co. had produced a film called "Madhuri" which was puated and copied by the scenario-writer Vasantrai Desai, from the above story published in his book. The film was now being exhibited at the Imperial Cinema Lamington Road.

The plaintiff maintained that the production and exhibition of the film was an infringement of his copyright, and he filed the suit for damages and injunction against the Imperial Film, Co. which produced it, the Imperial Cinema which was exhibiting it and Vasantrai Desai, the scenario-writer of the film. Pending the disposal of the suit, the plaintiff asked an interim injunction.

Mr. F. J. Coltman, instructed by Messrs. Lakhia Zaiwalla and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the paintiff, and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas represented the dependents.

His Lordship was unable to decide one way or the other at this stage, but passed an order that the first two defts. should keep accounts of the distribution and exhibition of the film till disposal of suit.

RS. 40,000 FOR LOSS OF LEG

DAMAGES IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

HIGH COURT PASSES CONSENT DECREE

Damages of Rs. 40,000 were awarded by Justice Sir Charles Fawcett at the High Court to a 13 year old student, Vijaysingh Dwarkadas who was seriously injured in a motor accident due to the rash driving by the defendants' chauffeur.

The plaintiff is a student of the Bharda High School, opposite Bori Bunder. On Oct. 11, last at about 2 p.m., he was leaning against the pillar of an adjoining building when a car of the defendant. Goolamali G. Merchant, a Pleader, came from the side of the Bombay Gymkhana on Waudby Road, and taking a turn to the right jammed the boy against the pillar. The boy was seriously injured and had his right leg amputated.

The defendants' chauffeur was convicted of rash and negligent driving and sentenced at the Police Court.

The plaintiff stated that he had suffered considerable amount of pain and agony, and incurred an expense of Rs. 6,000 for medical treatment and would have to spend more for an artificial leg. He would be considerably handicapped in his business and social life and would not be able to get a bride from a good family. He therefore claimed Rs. 1 lakh as damages from the defendant who was liable for the negligence of his chauffeur.

His Lordship passed a consent decree for Rs. 40,000 in favour of the plaintiff.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay University Convocation, University Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union, Annual General Meeting, Improvement Trust Chawls, Foras Road, 6-30 p.m.

TO-DAY.

Public lecture by Miss M. Katharine Davis on "The Bombay Children's Act in Working Force", Bombay Students' Brotherhood Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.

University Senate, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 23.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Aug. 24.

Public meeting in which Indian leaders who have returned home from Europe will speak on prospects of Responsible Government in India, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m., Dr. Sir C. Setalvad presiding.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the Centenary Celebration Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar, B.A., LL.B., will give an address on "On the Threshold of the new Century" to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

Mr. Manu Subedar has been returned unopposed as the representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Bombay Improvements Committee, in place of Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria, Kt., resigned.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Miss M. Katharine Davis, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, will deliver a public lecture on "The Bombay Children's Act in Working Force" to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Brotherhood Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

ADDRESS TO A J. P.

An address will be presented to Mr. G. K. Parade in honour of his appointment as Justice of the Peace for the City of Bombay to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6 p.m., at Noor Bag, Mazagon, when Mr. Y. G. Pandit will preside.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagavad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

B. E. S. & T. CO., LD.

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, in their monthy statement of earnings for July 1928, state:—

Electric Supply. Earning for July 1928 Rs. 7,08,405; Total earnings upto the end of July 1928, Rs. 51,75,642; Traction (Trams and Omnibuses), Earnings for July 1928, Rs. 5,32,135; Total earnings upto the end of July 1928, Rs. 39,42,169. Increase over same period last year, Rs. 3,94,529.

G. I. P. MEN'S GRIEVANCES.

MR. JHABWALA'S WIDE-SPREAD CAMPAIGN.

With a view to demonstrate their strength to the Agent Monday was fixed as the "Demonstration Day" by the Amalgamated G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and therefore meetings were held at 5-30 p.m. on twenty different centres on the G. I. P. Railway line. Three meetings were held in Bombay on Monday evening. The meeting at Matunga was addressed by Mr. V. P. Rele, while Mr. Purandhare addressed a mass meeting at Dongri. Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla addressed a crowded meeting in the Parel Workshop. Mr. Jhabwalla exhorted the railwaymen to join the Amalgamated Railwaymen's Union in their thousands to get justice to their grievances and enjoy better conditions of life. He pointed out the deplorable condition of railway workers who got only Rs. 9 and Rs. 12 per month while some of the clerks had to work from twenty-four to thirty six hours at a stretch. This state of things would continue, he said, until all the railwaymen joined the union and demonstrated their strength to the railway authorities.

Mr. Soondersing from U. P. also advised the railwaymen to strengthen the union by joining it in thousands so that they may secure living wages and better living conditions.

Mr. Jhabwalla then moved resolutions urging the Agent to recognise the Amalgamated Railwaymen's Union, and to assure the workmen the security of their service, to abolish medical examination, to fix eight hours' duty, offer living minimum wage of Rs. 30/, give educational facilities, removal of racial bar, and free quarters, etc.

He also moved expressing protest of the meeting against the action of Government of India in proposing the Trade Dispute Bill as seriously crippling the Trade Union movement.

The resolutions were passed unanimously.

MR. JHABWALLA'S PROGRMME.

Mr. Jhabwalla will leave Bombay on the 26th for an extensive campaign on different railway lines. On the 26th at 6 p.m. he will address a meeting at Bhusawal, on the 27th at Wardha, and Nagpore, 28th at Ajma, 29th Itarsi and Jubbulpore, 30th Sutna and 31st Calcutta. On the 8th of September he will as under:—

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1928.

"In what was meant to be a devastating leading article, it puts forward, with all seriousness, a suggestion which amounts to this, namely, that the Government of India, in deep and dark collusion with the "Civil and Military Gazette" is utilising the menace of the greater glacier in the Karoteran range, so that, under the pretext of helping possible flood victims, artillery and troops might be rushed through into Central Asia in readiness for the war against Russia. . . ."

* * * * *

The quotation which refers to a leading article in the "Muslim Outlook," is from dilto in the "C. & M. G." which invites "our readers to think of anything funnier than that."

* * * * *

I have thought and I have found: It is the leading article of the "C & M. G." which solemnly appeals to the science and art of Transport, Geography and Topography to prove the utter absurdity of the "Muslim Outlook's" assertions.

* * * * *

According to the report of the Imperial Economic Committee there is a world shortage of soft-woods but substitutes are obtainable in the form of lighter hard woods from India and elsewhere if supplied at competitive rates.

* * * * *

The Committee may be composed of able and learned men but they have done an injustice to the late Mr. Montagu. I protest against this interpretation of his description of the I. C. S. as "wooden, anti-diluvian, etc."

In the second place even if the Committee's interpretation be correct they are quite wrong in implying that lighter hard woods can be supplied at competitive rates from India.

* * * * *

If you are not suffering from hoarseness, or for that matter even if you are suffering from hoarseness please add your voice to the sorrowful croak from Bori Bandar about Dr. R. K. Naidu the retiring President of the Poona City Municipality.

* * * * *

"After three years of hard work and sacrifice of time" I gather that this unfortunate man "can be hardly proud of his last official act as the leading citizen of Poona civic life."

* * * * *

How? Used his official position to insult a member? No. Abused his position to enrich his pockets? Oh no it is nothing so simple. What he did was (please hold your breath) that he actually proposed a successful resolution to boycott the Simon Commission.

* * * * *

This is a tragic fall. But considering his "three years of hard work and sacrifice of time" I suggest to the members of the Municipality to give him another chance and elect him again as President.

* * * * *

The "Evening News of India"—need I say it?—discovers red revolution in Comrade Roy's advice to India. But it makes one interesting admission. "Let us admit at once" it confesses "that it is not a crime to merely to correspond with Moscow directly or indirectly". So Moscow is epistorially not a pariah after all.

* * * * *

I was astonished to read "Sir C. P. Ramaswamy for community Singing." What! Was a person of his great political acumen proposing to seek to introduce a lower note of discord into the symphony of approval with which the Nehru Committee report was being received?

* * * * *

I said to myself "Here is a man who is a believer in internationalism, to say nothing of Nationalism and he is now shouting community singing. I am very much disappointed."

* * * * *

But I had rushed to conclusions rather hastily. What I mean to say is that I was rather slow in rushing to the conclusion. I am relieved to find that his community singing has nothing to do with Hindus or Musalmans. He is advocating singing by crowds in a chorus.

* * * * *

She (at the Matinee concert): Is that a popular song he is singing?

He: "It was before he began singing it."

WHAT IS WRONG WITH OUR COTTON MARKET?

In connection with the recen tdevelopments in the cotton market, Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle", said as under:—

You ask me to give the reasons of and express my views on the situation in the Cotton Market which has led to the failure of several parties to meet their liabilities in this settlement. In reply, it is hardly necessary for me to state that the immediate cause of these failures is the recent precipitous decline of over 4 cents in America and nearly 90 rupees per candy here which came rather too rapidly combined with the surprising action of the American market subsequent to the Bureau Report which was at first construed as distinctly bullish. Thanks to our fortnightly clearing settlements, the clearing before this which was fixed at Rs. 397—Rs. 35 per candy under the previous settlement rate—passed off without trouble, but in the present one several parties got caught. The settlement rate of this clearing is Rs. 379 being Rs. 18 per candy under the previous rate. This in itself is not a large difference but coming as it did after 40 rupees decline, with a downward fluctuation of further rupees 40 before this clearing had been settled, has been responsible for the failures. The recent fluctuation in the Cotton market has no doubt been rather larger than would ordinarily have been expected during a short space of a little over a month and looking to the present times, yet it cannot be said that it is so wide as to be out of the range of possibility and it is unfortunate that five parties, most of them brokers, had to be posted as defaulters.

You have also asked me whether the present manner of trading in Bombay is not responsible for aggravating the situation though it may be however small an extent. This may be so or not, but it cannot be denied that trading being permitted all the 24 hours—especially at night and while the American market is recording irregular fluctuations, the cutting on brokerage, the halving of jobbers' difference between the buying and the selling rates which is now 1/8 of a rupee instead of at least a quarter of a rupee uptil recently, and the fact that parties working as brokers are many times themselves trading largely on their own account, are some of the things which require remedying.

Our cotton market has often experienced bigger fluctuations than the recent one and has withstood all of them without any hitch. Failures in our cotton market as compared with the other markets here are few and far between, but they cannot altogether be avoided and though unfortunate will occur at times. They cannot however have any but a temporary effect on the working of the market.

PUNJAB COTTON CROP

Kasur, Aug. 20.

The crop has begun to arrive in small quantity. Rains badly needed over all Punjab. If beneficial rains not received within week, think cotton crop will suffer heavily.

Vaidyaraj : Jiwaram : Kalidas Shastri

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1928.

RESERVATION OF SEATS.

By far the best chapters in the Nehru Committee's report are those that deal with the communal problem. In these chapters the Committee discusses the vexed question from every point of view and supports its conclusions with facts, figures and arguments which should command respect even from the extreme communalists. It has approached every question in a fair and statesmanlike spirit which has elicited just praise from Hindus and Muslims of all parties and even Anglo-Indian papers, like the "Pioneer." Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Husain, M.L.C., one of the authors of the U. P. Muslim Memorandum to the Simon Commission, says in a press interview that the Committee has "negotiated the present problems in a fair and statesmanlike manner and the recommendations thereof merit careful and sympathetic consideration by every well-wisher of the country." Malik Barkat Ali, Vice-President of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League, goes further, expresses full satisfaction with all the recommendations on the communal question and says finally: "I unreservedly and unhesitatingly accept the basis of the polity framed by the Nehru Committee and appeal to my countrymen of all shades and, in particular, to my Muslim brethren to hail this constitutional effort and turn themselves around it as the Nation's Charter." Mr. Yakub Hassan of Madras also is satisfied with the communal safeguards outlined by the Committee, even with the non-reservation of seats in the Punjab and Bengal, and appeals to all the Muslims attending the Lucknow Conference "to make all possible concessions and even sacrifices" so as to ensure a final settlement of the communal question. We are aware that a few Hindus and Muslims are still worrying over the questions of Sind and the reservation of seats for majorities. Never-the-less one can unhesitatingly say that the Nehru Committee has solved the major part of the Hindu-Muslim problem and has reduced points of difference to the narrowest limits. It has practically put an end even to the talk about communal electorates: the discussion is now only on the extent of reservation of seats. Reforms in the N. W. F. Province are now beyond the stage of discussion. The separation of Sind is made to turn purely on financial grounds and no one now advances communal reasons for or against it. The whole controversy is practically reduced to the question whether or not there should be reservation of seats for Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal.

The Nehru Committee makes out a very strong case, indeed, against reservation for majorities. So far as theory is concerned, that case is unanswerable. Reservation for majorities is on the very face of it anomalous. It was, however, urged for some time that a poor backward majority of the population might be easily converted into a minority in voting strength under a narrow franchise. The Nehru Committee answered the objection by recommending universal adult franchise. This has satisfied many a Muslim leader, like Sir Abdur Rahim, Malik Barkat Ali and Mr. Yakub Hassan. Mr. Barkat Ali says: "With the widest franchise constitutionally fixed, viz., vote for every man or woman of the age of 21, the question of reservation of seats for major communities loses all practical significance. The adult manhood franchise adopted in the Constitution itself does away with the necessity of reservation. The majority community is bound to be a majority in the voters' register and must secure a majority in the legislative House unless it falls away from high Nationalist standards." If adult suffrage is established, says Sir Abdur Rahim, "there would be very little risk, if any at all, of communal majorities oppressing the minorities." For, he adds, "in that case real nationalism is bound to develop and, speaking as a Mahomedan, nothing could be more congenial to the democratic ideal of Islam." It is still urged by some that that since the Muslims are not politically organised they will not be able in spite of superior voting strength to obtain a majority of seats in the Councils. This view deserves respect but it does poor justice to the Muslims, their historic achievements and their unsurpassed democratic discipline. What is worse, this plea of weakness, incessantly urged, has an unhealthy hypnotising effect upon the whole community. The Nehru Committee refers to the actual results of the recent District Board elections in Bengal, where Muslims more than held their own in spite of a restricted franchise. It has cited figures about the distribution of Muslim population in the Punjab and Bengal, and it concludes from these figures that in both provinces there are a number of predominantly Muslim zones which are bound to give a majority to the Muslims in the Councils without any reservation. Mr. Shuaib Qureshi in his brief Minute to this part of the Report says that though he accepts the recommendations of the Committee, he does not subscribe to all the figures and arguments produced in their support. Mr. Shuaib Qureshi speaks for a large number of Muslim Nationalists. But we have no doubt Muslims will give to these figures and arguments the serious consideration they deserve.

We would be happy indeed if the Muslim leaders meeting at Lucknow would follow the lead of Malik Barkat Ali and waive the claim to reservation in the Punjab and Bengal. But it is just conceivable that they or rather a majority of them may not. They may possibly contend that adult franchise, which makes non-reservation tolerable, may not be conceded at the outset and that it would be premature on their part to commit themselves unconditionally to non-reservation. Or they may contend that it would take some time before a vast electorate could be organised well enough to ensure their majority in the Councils or they may hold to the new Congress-League Pact. On these and other grounds Muslim leaders may not possibly accept the view of the Nehru Committee. What then? That contingency needs to be provided against. It is obvious that the Muslims cannot and should not be coerced. If they do not at present recognise the wisdom of the Nehru recommendations, a temporary compromise is inevitable. And the least harmful compromise is to allow reservation to the Muslim majorities for a term of ten years. It is infinitely better than a breakdown and the consequent continuation of the present intolerable position. Hindus lose nothing by the concession. Indeed, they stand to gain when a majority chooses to fix its maximum on the population basis. It would be an exaggeration to say that reservation is as bad as communal electorates. Reservation with joint electorates at least makes it possible for a Hindu to canvas Muslim votes and vice versa, which makes later fusion easier. After all, reservation will be a temporary makeshift. In short, the choice is now between this compromise and the Nehru Committee's recommendation. We earnestly trust that the Muslims will prefer the latter.

A HOLLOW CRY

Simply because a group of Communists in Moscow have fantastic notions about India and possibly believe in the gullibility of the Indian masses, it suits the apostles of British Imperialism in this country to raise lurid visions of "red revolutions" in India and to smell Bolshevism in very Indian movement for organising the Indian workers and peasants. The "Times of India" in the offensive homily which it reads to intellegentsia of India in its leading article of Monday makes the ridiculous suggestion that Communism was at work in the Bardoli agitation, and ropes in the Nehru Committee's report for its purpose of discrediting the Indian National Congress and particularly its younger leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. But those who have got Communism on the brain are, we presume, incapable of coherent reasoning. They forget that India regards it as an insult to be asked to subscribe to foreign party slogans and policies, that she is perfectly capable of evolving means for the solution of her political, social and economic problems and that she will spurn programmes "for the violent overthrow of society" or of any particular class. The conflict between the classes and the masses is happily yet absent in India, and the whole object of the Gandhi movement is to save India from the importation of that conflict which is the ugliest feature of Western life, into this country. And let those who desire to make capital out of Communist manifestoes in order to prevent by legislation or otherwise the growing movement for mass organisation in India and in order to dam the rising tide of Indian nationalism which is now a mass movement, clearly understand that these tactics are seen through by every Indian and treated with the contempt they deserve.

LORD HALDANE

In the death of Lord Haldane England loses a great philosopher, a remarkable upholder of the principles of broad-mindedness and toleration which he practised and preached in an atmosphere wholly unsuited to their reception and a great statesman whose services to the cause of his party and his country will be appreciated only after the lapse of time, when the voice of controversy has been stilled and the passage of years has dimmed the sharpness of political animosity. Fifty-two years ago when Richard Brinsby Haldane graduated with a first class in Philosophy from a Scottish University, he was marked out as a man of brilliant parts, endowed with robust health and robust outlook on life and possessed of the enviable quality of getting through work expeditiously and without feeling fatigue. His success as a lawyer and as a politician, no less as an educationist and as a metaphysician was largely due to these astonishing powers of industry. His sympathetic attitude towards the Teutons made him unpopular and he retired from office before he had only half completed his work of raising an army in England adequate enough for her purpose. But he remained the wise counsellor and the patient friend of all who sought his advice, even adorning the Woolsack in a short-lived Labour Government.

BARDOLI FROM BEHIND THE SCENES

MEDDLESOME OUTSIDERS : K. M. MUNSHI.

(BY ARTIST.)
V.*

Before the blazing star of Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel, the lesser lights necessarily pale into insignificance. That is no fault of their own. Certainly not, at least in the case of an insatiate, irrepressible limelighter, like Mr. K. M Munshi. He must be admitted to be a type by himself. He is peculiarly cast for the role of the young-man-in-a-hurry. He would be anywhere and everywhere; he would rush in where wiser heads would wait to weigh and consider the cross roads open to them. His letters to the Government on the Bardoli issue are public property, though he has wisely refrained from giving the same publicity to his doings in the University Bill. If the Members of the Select Committee to that Bill could speak; if the Minutes of that Committee, including Mr. Munshi's signature, were made to compare with Mr. Munshi's apologia in the Council on the same legislation, Mr. Munshi would have a lot of explaining to do. Fortunately for him, Bardoli came to him as a god-send. He had his hopes, like many others, and with better justification if merit were the ground for selecting Members or Ministers in the Bombay Government. He was, again as the Speaker would say,—among the "bees that were buzzing round the honey-pot of approaching vacancies", and while the possibility of sucking his share of the honey was open, Mr. Munshi was the hardy exponent,—shall we say, champion? of Constitutionalism. But he learnt, in time, that his hopes were unfounded. He was either too definitely committed to oppose the Simon Show, or too positively "unreliable," from the Government point of view, to be quite a suitable members of the troupe of marionettes Sir Leslie,—or is it Sir Chunilal? loves to captain.

THE NEW ROLE.

Wiser by this timely knowledge, Mr. Munshi made a *volte-face*. He had nerve—and cheek—in abundance: and cheek won him at one stroke the place he seemed to have forfeited by his doings anent the University Bill. With a jump he came to the front: another jump turned him into a leading Counsel for prosecution of the offending Government. Having denounced the doings of Government in Bardoli; having burnt his share of incense at the shrine of his new idol; having established his bona fides among his new associates as a new convert generally pleases zealots of the new faith, Mr. Munshi threw himself heart and soul into the new role. A Committee of Enquiry was asked for by the people, and denied, as Mr. Munshi believed, by Government. The simplest way out was the institution of one's own Committee. The Government Committee, when it comes, is likely to take six or eight months. Mr. Munshi's show did not take as many days,—and it must have been a sop to the slowness of his colleagues, that it had to take more than as many hours. For Mr. Munshi, the report and findings must have preceded the inquiry, even as in times of war the deserters are hanged first, and judged by Courts Martial afterwards. It would be curious to have the report of that Committee now; but perhaps Mr. Munshi has found the direction of the wind, and trimmed his sails afresh accordingly. He has taken no mean share in the final settlement,—or rather in the negotiations preceding the settlement—often without the request of his own party to do so, once or twice, according to rumour, even against their expressed wishes to refrain. But Mr. Munshi is constitutionally incapable of refraining from joining in a tamasha, with the least bit of popular twang about it. And so he marched and counter-marched,—from Bardoli to Bombay, and from Bombay to Poona, and from Poona to Ahmedabad, and back again; carrying messages to the Mahatmaji from nowhere and to no one in particular; and from Mahatmaji or Vallabhbhai nothing in particular. Even the immortal Gerard could have done no more, nor any better. It may be utterly a lying concoction which suggests that his irate partymen in the last scene of the drama actually warned by a telegram to Ahmedabad as well as Bardoli the unwary leaders from succumbing to the irrepressible enthusiasm of this eternally young man-in-a-hurry; and that, when Mr. Munshi presented himself finally to Governor, the latter was inclined to demand his credentials for negotiating as he offered to do. But the fact must be recorded that, in the entire episode of Bardoli, Mr. K. M. Munshi has played a role which can only be explained on the ground of his youth and inexperience, which can be understood and pardoned by those who knew his immense energy and enthusiasm for the causes he makes his own; and which can be rendered innocuous of graver injury to the cause itself by those who had greater experience, greater sagacity, greater understanding of the problem and deeper sympathy with the sufferers.

GUJERAT MEMBERS "EN BLOC".

The Gujarat members of the Legislative Council do not seem, either, to have played a more remarkable role,—or one, on the whole, more substantially beneficial. They were passive instruments throughout and as such they vindicated to the hilt the traditional reputation of the backwoodsmen in all parliaments, in all countries, under all circumstances: "Theirs not to reason why, but to do and die"; and that they did, heroically. It is open to question if they had ever understood the value of their solitary or concerted resignations; but resign they did, when the *madari* who ruled them pulled the string labelled "resign". It is a highly creditable and useful section of society,—the disciplined, obedient, unquestioning soldier—whether he wears arms or not; and the Gujarat members who resigned at the behest of the Patel Brothers,—or of the "Big Brother" at least—must be admitted to have been and honoured as such soldiers. They were anxious, indeed, to bring about a settlement; and, within their limits, they agitated for a settlement. But, from the first, the powers that were had decided to dispense with their trumpery aid: and so they remained passive, obedient spectators.

THEIR SELF-EFFACEMENT.

Vallabhbhai was furious when he learned, in the beginning of June, that the Education Minister was trying to bring about a peaceful settlement through himself; and failing him, through Bhimbhai, Shivdasani and such other members of Gujarat. It was considered a personal affront to the Sardar of Bardoli, that anybody should dare to ignore him, and offer advice to the cultivators undoing all his struggle. Before this blaze of indignation, the obedient Gujarat members wisely withdrew themselves into their congenial obscurity, suggesting by their silence as well as by their utterances that the horse had bolted, with the bit in its mouth and that, as far as they were concerned, they had done their duty by resigning and being re-elected without contest. They realised, of course, the strength of the contentions on either side. Government, even when it had decided to grant a re-inquiry by a judicial officer, was unwilling to forego its revised and enhanced revenue from the Taluka, because it feared that should the decision go against the people, they might follow once again the tactics they were now following; and if they refused to pay up the difference between the old and the new revenue after the inquiry, Goernment would have made a concession for nothing. The popular leaders, on the other hand, felt that if they paid up the enhanced revenue, they would be accepting by implication the error of their judgment. Government, they also urged, had ample security to collect their enhanced and revised revenue even if the people found the award of the enquiry committee unpalatable. Why, then, they asked, should Government make it a *sine qua non* that the revised assessment should be paid before an enquiry could be granted? Appreciating this position on either side, the Gujarat members wisely effaced themselves,—so much so that when the Governor went to Surat, expressly to bring about a settlement without sabre-rattling, and invited a Deputation of the Bardoli representatives to meet him at Surat, the representatives of that district, who had resigned their seats in the Council expressly on the Bardoli issue and were re-elected uniquely on that issue, refrained from joining that Deputation. Or perhaps, Mr. Vallabhbhai had no desire to involve them who might conceivably become inconvenient or embarrassing at a later stage

*Previous articles appeared on 14th, 16th, 18th and 20th instant respectively.

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Perils To Peace.

On the eve of the signing of the Kellogg Treaty for the Outlawry of War by practically all the important Governments of the world it is disconcerting to find that the one Power, Great Britain, in whose hands lies the initiative for taking a bold and courageous step to make war impossible, or at least ineffective, by reducing her own armaments and thus giving a lead to other Powers in the good cause, is busy perfecting the mechanisation of horrible instruments of warfare. The "mimic warfare" in which the British Royal Air Force was engaged last week as an object lesson to gauge the effect of the advance in the employment of death dealing instruments of offence and defence drew from Mr. Lloyd George the significant declaration that the war of the future will result in "devastation and annihilation and nothing else." An ex-Director of Flying Operations at the Air Ministry in London urged, however, that what was wanted was the development of bombers to attack enemy cities. In the war of the future the killing and maiming will be not ony on colossally cruel lines, it will be "indiscriminate."

The Only Hope.

To secure the elimination of war the generation which will have to bear the brunt of its horrors must come forward and stoutly refuse to handle the instruments of war. It is gratifying to note that the youth movement which has spread like magic to every country in the world is seriously and earnestly alive to the danger of the young generation being used as "cannon-fodder" to satisfy the ambitions of Imperialism. At Ommen in Holland The World Youth Peace Congress which began its session on Sunday declared that the main object of the Congress was to enlist the youth of all nationalities "in the service of world peace, world understanding and world brotherhood." It is a signal honour to India that at this Congress this country is being well represented and that her representatives have been allocated responsible positions.

Yugo-Slavia's Danger.

Unless better counsels prevail in Belgrade and an earnest attempt is made by the Yugo-Slavian cabinet which has a preponderatingly Serbian complexion to convince the discontented and angry Croat element in the State that their rights and privileges will be safe by their working with the Serbs for the common welfare of Yugo-Slavia. The demonstrators at Sebenico, who protested against the ratification of the Nettuno Convention may have a just grievance. Their apprehension that the Convention will mean the unchecked penetration of Italian capital into the Croat portion of Yugo-Slavia is well-founded, as was pointed out by M. Jules Sauerwein, the distinguished French journalist who recently investigated this question in a tour of observation in Dalmatia. But the demonstrators have put themselves and their Government in a difficulty by their attacks on Italians at Sebenico. Italy is sure to make the most out of the incident.

Welcome Assurance.

General Hertzog is reported to have replied to an address of welcome from the Natal Indian Congress during his recent tour of that Province that the Union Government and the European community would stand by the Indian community as by others and that he would take a personal interest in the affairs of the Indian community. This is a welcome assurance and the Indian community should have reason to expect that things are for the better for them, were it not for the fact that in the Transvaal and in Natal the policy of the local authorities is to continue to make the economic advance of the Indian community as difficult as possible. The new by-laws proposed by the Johannesburg Town Council to deal with hawkers and pedlars and the licensing laws in Natal are a case in point. The "Natal Mercury" recently observed that "much of the value of the Indian Agreement depends upon its interpretation and the manner of its interpretation." So far the Indians in South Africa have good cause to complain that the European community shows narrow-mindedness in regard to both.

A Pro-Consul Weeps.

Lord Meston whose "Meston Settlement" has been universally condemned in India and whose incursions into print indicate his confirmed die-hard mentality sheds tears in the "Sunday Times" over the "unreality of the situation" in India and asks the British public to "face facts." He laments the misfortune of easily beguiled Britons who will lend a sympathetic ear to those impossible people in India who demand "a new heaven and a new earth." Regarding the ventilation of Indian grievances Lord Meston complains that it is "ground-baiting of public opinion" in England and warns his countrymen against Indian Nationalists who when they make their proposals for securing Dominion Status imply, according to this Pro-Consul, "something very different from what the ordinary Englishman understands them to mean." We may suggest to Lord Meston that the time has now come for him to warn his countrymen to apply extra-ordinary attention to the Indian problem and help India in solving it. Otherwise Indians will know how to solve it in spite of British obstruction.

WHY MINISTER DESHMUKH RESIGNED

NEW PARTY IN C. P. COUNCIL?

NAGPUR, Aug. 20.

In his resignation of the office of Minister in the Central Provinces, Mr. Deshmukh stated that the Nationalist Party which supported him had dwindled down to a small minority in the Council, and secondly, that his relations with his colleague had become so strained that it would be impossible for them to pull together any longer without impairing the efficiency f the departments in his charge. He added that he was willing to face a non-confidence motion against him. He hopes to make a detailed statement in the Council tomorrow?

NEW PARTY IN C. P. COUNCIL?

It is understood that attempts are being made to move again a motion of no-confidence in Mr. Raghavendra Rao if permission is granted for such a motion under the rules. It is also understood that a new Party will be formed in the Council under the leadership of Mr. Raghavendra Rao, who has resigned from the Nationalist Party.—A. P.

EVE'S SUCCESS

SWIMS ENGLISH CHANNEL IN 19 HRS 16 MTS.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

An English girl named Ivi Hawkes swam the Channel from Cape Grisnez to St. Margaret's Bay, her time being 19 hours 16 minutes.—Reuter's Special.

GENERAL MANAGER OF K. & U. RY. DEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Nairobi.—The death occurred from malaria this morning of Mr. Felling, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway.—Reuter Special.

BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS

EX-NATIONALIST MINISTER ON CHINA'S DETERMINATION

NEW YORK, Aug. 20

Williamston.—"Boycott of Japanese goods which has been carried on in China since the Shantung incident will be intensified until Japan recognises China's sovereignty in Manchuria, declared Chao-chu Wu, the ex-Nationalist Minister speaking at the Institute of Politics.—Reuter.

AGRARIAN "REVOLT" IN TIBET SUBSIDES

TROOPS GET UPPER HAND

DARJEELING, Aug. 19.

The Agrarian revolt in Tibet, it is reported, is subsiding, Tibetan troops, who have modern arms and equipment, getting the better of the rebels.—A. P.

ATTENDANCE AT JAMSHEDPUR WORKS

The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total attendance at the Jamshedpur Works on Saturday the 18th instant was 8,489.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN GREAT BRITAIN

SIR S. B. BILLIMORIA ELECTED PRESIDENT

Sir Shapoorjee B. Billimoria, M.B.E., of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co., Accountants & Auditors of Bombay, and an ex-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, has been unanimously elected President of the Chamber.

A representative Committee of almost all leading Indian merchants in the United Kingdom has been formed, with Mr. K. M. Mehta of Tata Sons and Aldeman Aibless of Messrs. Narrotam Morarji as the Chairman & Vice-Chairman, respectively.

Mr. Udani of Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal & Co., is the Honorary Secretary.

RESTRICTIONS ON NEWS PAPERS WITHDRAWN

BANGALORE STUDENTS' SATYAGRAHA ENDS

BANGALORE August 20.

The Maharajah of Mysore has been pleased to order the withdrawal of all restrictions against the publication of newspapers including the 'Evening Mail' and 'Tai Nadu'.

Excepting the Sultanpet Middle School where the Ganpati satyagraha started and the Urdu School which is close to it all other educational institution in the city have been reopened and are functioning normally.—A. P.

Madras, August 20.—Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar has telegraphed to Dr. Ansari and Pundit Motilal Nehru regretting his inability to attend the All Parties Conference and suggesting that a conference be held at Simla early in September after the discussions at Lucknow when he will be able to attend on behalf of the Justice Party.—A. P.

GREEK ELECTIONS

GENERAL PANGALOS DEFATEED.

FIRING INJURES FOUR PERSONS

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Athens.—On the eve of elections which are being held to-day, a number of the Venizelists gathered outside the Pangalist election rooms, and jeered and threw stones. Suddenly they were fired on from the balcony. Four persons were wounded, two rather seriously. The police state that the firing was caused by four officers, including General Pangalos himself. M. Venizelos has ordered an enquiry into the affair and punishment of the demonstrators and retaliators.

The demonstrators, who were mostly youths, also raided the Cafandarist offices and caused damage.

BAD DAYS FOR TOPERS.

The capital has been dry by a Government decree, last evening and to-day.

LATER.

Athens.—The election returns at halfpast twelve this morning show that Government has secured large majorities throughout Greece and that General Pangalos has been defeated.—Reuter.

M. CAFANDARIS RECEIVES THRASHING

OVERWHELMING VENIZELIST MAJORITY

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Athens.—With a prospects of an overwhelming Venizelist majority elections have proved the powerful personality of M. Venizelos and even the rival claims of the Monarchy and the Republic are falling in the back ground. Huge crowds paraded the streets of Athens last evening producing an electric atmosphere and troops were called out to preserve order. Poling was very heavy.

M. CAFANDARIS THRASHED.

An ugly incident was the mobbing of two Cafandarist candidates who were visiting a refugee settlement. Later M. Cafandaris in spite of warnings himself went to the settlement and received a thrashing.—Reuter.

CRIMINAL CASE AGAINST "FORWARD" EDITOR

APPLICATION FOR STAY OF PROCEEDINGS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

An application was made to-day before Mr. Justice, C. C. Ghose and Mr. Justice Jack on behalf of "Forward" praying for stay of proceedings in the criminal case against the editor of the paper on a charge of spreading race hatred (under sec. 153 A) which is pending before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The charge in that case is in respect of an article on the subject of the train accident at Belur.

Relative to the same article a civil suit is pending in the High Court preferred by the Secretary of State and East Indian Railway officials claiming damages to the extent of ten lakhs against "Forward". The issues in both the cases being the same the accused pleaded that their case would be prejudiced by disclosing the defence and hence the application.

A rule was issued as prayed for.—A. P.

DEATH BLOW TO LABOUR MOVEMENT

CAWNPORE'S PROTEST AGAINST TRADE DISPUTES BILL

CAWNPORE, Aug. 20.

A well-attended meeting of local mill workers held under the auslices of the Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha strongly protested against the Trade Disputes Bill, which was characterised as a death blow to the rising labour movement in the country. The meeting urged the Government to withdraw the Bill, and requested the members of the Legislative Assembly, if the Bill was not withdrawn, to opposed it tooth and nail.—A. P.

THE SWARAJ CONSTITUTION.

TRIUMPH FOR SPIRIT OF UNITY

DISMISS ALL FALSE APPREHENSIONS

APPEAL TO HINDUS AND MUSLIMS

Speaking at a public meeting on Monday evening at the premises of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Bombay, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta gave his opinion that All-Parties' Conference could not have done anything better than what they had done in laying down the cardinal principles of a Constitution for India, which would be agreeable to all the interests in the country. It was in the spirit of unity that the country had almost unanimously accepted the Nehru Committee's report and had showered encominums on it.

GENESIS OF CONSTITUTION.

In the beginning of his thought-provoking address, Mr. Jamnadas traced the genesis of the Swaraj constitution. The Madras Congress, he said, had passed a resolution that the Congress should in consultation with all the political parties in the country, frame a Swaraj constitution as early as possible. This was soon followed up by the Convention of the All-Parties' Conference. Good deal of spade work about this Constitution was done in the last winter session of the Assembly. The advent of the Statutory Commission had also given considerable impetus to the work in hand. He was glad that the report of the All-Parties' Conference had been made available long in advance of the second excursion of the Simon Seven. The report was an unchallengeable proof that divided as India was, she could produce an agreed Constitution

ITS PROVISIONS.

Mr. Jamnadas then dilated at some length on the important provisions of the Constitution. He began with the question of Dominion Status which the Nehru Committee had recommended as an immediate step of political advance. As a Congressman, he remarked, he would have liked the Committee to declare complete independence as the goal of India but they had got to bear in mind that the Committee which was entrusted with the drafting of a Constitution was representative of diverse political views and included in its personnel men, like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir Ali Imam. It was his considered opinion that constituted as it was, the Committee could not have done better. He would have, however, liked it if there was a provision in the Constitution to the effect that failing the grant of Dominion Status to India by England, India should then claim complete independence and nothing short of it as an immediate step. The second important provision in the report was that India should declare that she had no intention of perpetuating the caste and religious jealousies and distinctions. The Constitution had recognized the principle that all people were equal before God. The speaker was sure that this provision would take away the wind out of the sails of the Simon Commission.

RESERVATION OF SEATS.

Mr. Jamnadas then referred to the reservation of seats. This question, he began, bristled with innumerable difficulties. It gave raise to no end of discussion. It was his frank opinion that the Committee had not finally solved the communal question. There was, no doubt, however, that it had made brave and honest efforts to solve it. The Committee had, moreover, laid emphasis on the cardinal principle that they could not affirm and deny the Nation in one and the same breathe. The Committee was quite justified in condemning separate electorates which, in his opinion, were the root cause of all the political and communal dissensions in the country. Lastly, coming to the question of the creation of separate provinces on linguistic basis, he observed that if on all other grounds separation of Sindh from the Bombay Presidency was desirable, then it should not be resisted because in that province Hindus would be a minority community. As a matter of general principle, he regarded the splitting of any existing province as a most retrograde step.

A vote of thanks to the Chair concluded the meeting.

KEMAL AND AMANULLAH'S SISTER.

RUMOUR OF PROPOSAL OF MARRIAGE DENIED.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Constantinople.—It is semiofficially stated that the report that Mustapha Kemal has asked for the hand of the King of Afghanistan's sister is baseless.—Reuter.

LAND-MARK IN POLITICAL HISTORY

MR. MUNSHI SUGGESTS EFFECTIVE PROPAGANDA

BOMBAY, August 20.

"The Nehru Committee's report" said Mr. K. M. Munshi, M.L.C. in an interview to the "Press" is a landmark in the political history of our country. It embodies our highest political as pirations expressed in a balanced and practiol manner and as such deserves the warmest welcome from all parties.

"The greatest achievement of the report", "the continued" is the frank recognitoin of two fundamental principles underlying our political life and which are very often lost sight of. They are: (1) Dominion Status is the only practical goal; and (2) Parliamentary institutions after the English model are the only possible agencies for reorganizing and reconstructing the Indian nation of the future.

"Differences are sure to exist on minor points, but at this time such differences must be sunk in order to combine on essentials which the report represents. In my view the time spent on conferences on making small changes will be time wasted. What is now required is that the Committee should be invested with Executive powers to organise and conduct a campaign in India and England to see that the recommendations of the report are accepted by Parliament. This is no small work and unless it is entrusted to a small executive body which is united and possesses large resources India is sure to suffer irretrievably in this crisis when the Simon Commission will carry on its work in consultation with Committees which do not represent the national point of view of the politically minded classes.

"Further" concluded Mr. Munshi" this Committee should organise small committees in every province which would frame similar demands and assist in conducting the campaign in their respective Provinces."

COUNTERFEIT NOTES

BIG SEIZURE BY POLICE

RANGOON, Aug. 20.

The police have made a very big seizure of counterfeit ten-rupee currency notes of the nominal value of over a lakh of rupees, with complete manufacturing outfit, etc. Five Indians have been arrested. Investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

APPEAL TO HINDUS AND MUSLIMS

MR. PRAKASAM ON NEHRU REPORT

MADRAS, Aug. 20.

Mr. T. Prakasam, M.L.A., in a statement to the press considers the draft constitution published by the Nehru Committee to be the best possible under the circumstances not because it is a perfect one, but because it is acceptable to most parties, and could be made acceptable with slight modifications to even the Hindu Mahasabha and the Moslem League if both the organisations adopted a give and take policy. Regarding the Moslem demand for the immediate separation of Sind, he says that such separation can only be justified on a linguistic basis. He appeals to the Hindu Mahasabha and the Moslem League to dismiss all false apprehensions from their minds and to approach the question on its merits from a linguistic standpoint and agree to the separation of Sind, Andhra and such other provinces as may demand separation on a linguistic basis only, and not through communal or other considerations.—A. P.

SIKHS AND NEHRU REPORT

SPLIT OVER RESERVATION OF SEATS

LAHORE, Aug. 20.

A sharp division has occurred amongst Nationalist Sikhs over the recommendations of the Nehru Committee, particularly over the question of the reservation of seats for minorities, and already two parties have been formed, one led by Sardar Mangalsingh, Sardar Sardulsingh, Amarsingh Jhabal and others, and the other by Master Tarasingh, Vice-President of the S.G.P.C., Amritsar, Sardar Kharaksingh, Giani Shersingh and others who recently sent a protest to Pandit Motilal Nehru expressing dissatisfaction with the report. The differences culminated in in the defeat of Sardar Mangalsingh's Party last night at the All-Sikh Parties' Conference held at Amritsar and the consequent resignation of Sardar Mangalsingh from the General Secretaryship of the Sikh League and the Editorship of the "Akali" newspaper.

Twenty-three Sikhs including Sardulsingh, Amarsingh, Jhabal and Baba Gurditsingh (of Komagatamaru incident) have issued a manifesto reiterating their support to the Nehru Report and looking to the efforts of the All-Parties' Conference with great admiration and hope in the solving of the almost insoluable problem before the country. The manifesto also supports the views expressed by Gangalsingh in the All-Parties' Conference and offer him special thanks for what he has done for the Sikh community. The manifesto adds: "It would have given us greater pleasure if the reservation of seats on a communal basis for certain minorities had been done away with even at this stage, but under the present circumstances we much doubt if any better solution of the communal problem would have been possible."—A. P.

STRIKE ON N.G.S. RAILWAY SPREADS

MEN REFUSE TO RESUME WORK

UNION'S ADVICE DISCARDED

HYDERABAD, Aug 20.

The strike in the Loco and Carriage shops of the N. G. S. Railway spread yesterday to various suburban stations. The train examining staff, porters, pointsmen and others at Husain Sagar, Dabirpura, Seethapalmandi, Bolarum and Falaknama have joined the strike. The Agent's notice of the 18th instant promising the abolition of the box time-keeping system and the grant of strike pay to those resuming work to-day has proved no inducement to the Loco shop strikers. The engineering workshop has also gone on sympathetic strike not withstanding the promise of an increase. The permanent way gangmen in the Secunderabad section did not turn up for work to-day and rumours are afloat that Purna, Kazipet and Nizamabad sheds are also empty. The train service has been dislocated though a breakdown is not expected.

UNION'S NOTICE TO STRIKERS.

The Railway Union Excutive have issued a notice to strikers in other than Loco shops and sheds not to expect help from the Union which is not responsible for their actions. A mass meeting yesterday however resolved to associate itself with the strikers of all departments. Mr. Baji Kishen Rao, the President of the Union who was in the chair at the meeting advised the men to resume work and promised them that the Union would negotiate with the authorities regarding their grievances. Other speakers endorsed the President's views and warned the strikers that a continuance of the strike despite the Agent's promise would harm their cause. Several spokesmen of the strikers addressed the meeting and pointed out that the principal grievances regarding increased pay, reduction of working hours and concessions regarding leave and passes had not been remedied nor any undertaking given by the authorities in the matter. Hence the calling off of the strike was inadvisable. The general sense of the meeting was to continue the strike till the authorities were disposed to consider their grievances. If the Union could not carry out the strikers mandate the strikers would help themselves.

The Union has not yet decided on its future course of action. The Agent in reply to a letter from the Union regarding the grievances of the men states that in the absence of evidence that they are the accredited representatives of the strikers he is unable to correspond with them on the subject raised.—A. P.

TRAGIC TRAM-MOTOR COLLISION

PASSENGERS PINNED UNDERNEATH

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Cologne.—Six persons were killed and 60 injured in the collision between tram-car and motor coach on suspension bridge here yesterday evening. The coach overturned as a result of the impact, and passengers in it were pinned underneath, while pasesngers in tram-car were flung out several from the windows.—Reuter.

THREAT OF DISMISSAL AND LEGAL ACTION

N. G. S. RLY. TRAFFIC MANAGER'S NOTICE TO MENIAL STAFF

HYDERABAD, August 20

Mr. H. J. Dunlop, Traffic Manager of the N. G. S. Railway in a notice issued this evening says he regrets the absence of the menial staff from work without previous notice and emphasises that the staff acting thus in an irregular manner can expect no consideration from the company but in view of the good relations which had always existed between the management and the traffic staff he advises them to resume work before 6 p.m. on the 21st instant. Otherwise they would be dismisse the Company's service, evicted from the Companys quarters and such action would be taken as might be legally possible against each person absent without permission.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

MADRAS, Aug. 20.

The sub-divisional magistrate, Chingleput, to-day disposed of the case against eighteen persons brought by the Railway police. The prosecution case was that the accused all of whom were employees of the S. I. Ry. workshop at Negapatam laid themselves on the rails blocking the passage of the Parcel express at Tambaram on the night of 20th July. They were forcibly removed by the Chingleput police.

The Magistrate sentenced two ringleaders to eight months' imprisonment and the others to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

BANGALORE, Aug. 20.

The 35th session of the Southern India Planters Conference met this afternoon at Mayo Hall before a large gathering of the planting community. Addressing the delegates the chairman Mr. A. C. Cotton referred to the Planters memorandum to be submitted to the Simon Commission and said. "We have identified ourselves with the growth of self-government on constitutional lines, a policy which should satisfy all but the most irrational extremists, giving the lie to any accusation of a diehard attitude on our part". According to him the next five years would be most momentous in the history of India. He thought that India had a claim which should be met by them with a greater display of interest in her political affairs by taking a more active constructive part in her political development.

The chairman expressed disappointment at the Agricultural Commission's recommendations in that it had not appreciated the value of conservation of indegenous manures by means of an export tax which the Commission thought could not be justified. He however agreed with the Commission that all restrictions on the free movement of labour should be reduced to a minimum and migration encouraged and that a definite scheme of labour colonisation should be introduced.

Concluding the chairman referred to the new spirit between Capital and Labour and said, "If we are to secure immunity from labour troubles, such as we enjoyed in the past, we must maintain close personal touch, personal sympathy, personal consideration between planter and labourer. We must rely not on the anachronisms of labour Acts but give as fair dealing as wish to receive and the less the planter or the labourer has to do with labour Acts and Law courts the better for both."

The Conference adopted a resolution urging the Government of India to give serious consideration to the question of abolishing the import duty on plywood chests and urging Government to decide on affording protection to the plywood industry in India such protection to be not in such a form as to be a direct charge upon the tea or rubber industries.—A. P.

EAST AND WEST

THE AGA KHAN AND SIMON COMMISSION

(BY ARTHUR FIELD).

LONDON, Aug. 2.

We regret exceedingly to read in an Indian magazine that the first resolution of the Aga Khan to stand by his nation in the boycott of the Simon Commission has melted-away. The magazine states that H. H. has cabled to Mr. A. K. Gaznavi, M.L.A., accepting the presidency of a new Association formed to hatch pro-Simon treason among Muslims. H. H. ought to decry rather than assist this move to split Indians for the sake of illusory concessions from the British authorities.

Another evidence of this suspicious willingness to fall away from national Royalty on the smallest pretext or none, is afforded by the manner in which, "The Bulletin of the Iran League" receives, without apparent disapproval, a statement by Dr. Afshar about the Parsis. The 'able" and "clear" Doctor writes in the Teheran monthly 'Ayandeh' that Parsis are not Indian but Persian. We know a good many Indians who are not Indian but English. For all that, every Indian should record his opinion that the future of all communities in India, from Parsi to Anglo-Indian, lies in their close and local relation to the rest of the Indian nation. There is no opposition from anyone, certainly not from the writer, to Paris studying their Persian literature and origins with pride and creating the best relations with modern Muslim Persia. Far more than this is, on the other hand, desired by Dr. Afshar. And all the editor of the 'Buletin' has to say about it is; "At any rate, now the capitulations have been abolished, there is no special advantage attached to the Parsis in Persia remaining British subjects." This statement, which might easily be agreed with, should have been accompanied by an emphatic declaration that the Parsis of India ought to work, act, and declare themselves as Indian and nothing else than Indian.'

TOO AMIABLE.

This is rather an unhappy introduction to the reference that the writer would like to make to the ably edited and very interesting "Bulletin of the Iran League". For fear of again appearing as a critic, no reference will be made to the profound scholar, Prof. Margoliuth, especially as he has generously helped the Editor. We will only quote the following opinion from a learned Indian Muslim and leave Dr. Margoliuth's friends to ascertain his profound erudite and English opinion of that opinion. It runs "Who can, even from the modern non-religious point of view, deny that the Turk has been the saviour of Islam and something larger the saviour of Asiatic spiritual civilisations in general—from the ever-aggressive materialistic ambition of Europe."

The "Bulletin" deserves all that the "Chronicle" has said of it in the issue of July 13. In one sense it is too good. It strives to embrace too many subjects, and it has apparently to avoid offending any opinion of the writers quoted. The editor, Mr. G. K. Nariman, takes a rather weak and pliable line in his "Current Events of the Month". Instead of quoting without protest or and expression of surprise the familiar broadcasting of orthodox agencies, we suggest a few of the comments that would be appropriated in a democratic organ.

FRANK COMMENTS.

"Dr. Afshar attempts very clearly to show that because Russia has turned Bolshevik it has not changed its policy and is still straining at the two great objectives set before it by Peter the Great,—a free sea and the conquest of India across Persia." The obvious criticism of this mendacious statement is (1) That free access to the open seas for Russia was set before it by the Allies during the Great War. (2) The unsupported statement of Russian aims against India is against every act and declaration of the Soviet Union, and comes with contemptible effect from one who is now benefitting by the national existence, which alone Bolshevik Russia rendered possible.

The "Muslim Outlook" of Lahore draws attention to the preparation which are being made in New Delhi, which show that in a few months the Air Service between India and England will be an accomplished fact. Our contemporary points out that the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs announces an open competition for design for Air Mail adhesive stamps. A premium of Rs. 500 will be awarded to the design which is adjudged the best". Our proposed suggestion for the design: —A squadron of bombers or use in Transjordan, Irak, Yemen or elsewhere. We are sure the Director would increase the award to Rs. 1,000.

"The sense of justice underlying administration of law in British India is curously exemplified" etc. Continuation of the sentence after "exemplified": by detention and imprisonment without trial; detention without charge removal of a ruler without reference to the Imperial Parliament; and so many other examples that the impression is widespread that justice is so far "underlaid" as to be in some cases buried.

CROSS FIRING.

Talking of the "Muslim Outlook" of Lahore, some unknown correspondent informs me that "Mohamed Abdullah has attacked Mr. Sheldrake in the "Muslim Outlook", Lahore, and the "Moslem Chronicle" also (but the latter prints the letter with extreme reluctance). In "Siyassat", a powerful daily appears a reply to your letter published in the "Khilafat", Bombay, as well as other letters relative to the criticism of Lord Headley and others. The attack on you—and defence of Lord Headley—is by Khaja Abdul Ghani, Secretary of the Islamic Mission, Aziz Manzil, Lahore."

When a kind friend goes so far as that, one would think he would translate the letter in full and supply it. Nothing of the kind happened, nor did the writer or the editor in any case send a copy to the persons attacked; which in cases where the attacks appear in different papers from those in which the attacked writes, is the customary procedure. In all journalistic circles where the writer of these lines has ever worked, one fixed rule has obtained:—Not to publish letters replying to letters or articles in other publications. In case, this rule is broken, the editor or the writer will send a marked copy to the victim. In this case, no such courtesy has been extended to me. I cannot, therefore, properly reply to Mr. Abdul Ghani, but content myself with informing other journals, in the same spirit, that I have heard of his attack on me and defence of Lord Headley. I do not know that I can be said to attack the amiable peer, unless it is an attack to ask him for a balance sheet. As to my humble self, it is interesting that the attack emanates from the Ahmadi mission, which Woking says it is not connected with, but which declares itself responsible for Woking. The address of Mr. Abdul Ghani is also the address to which Lord Headley requests (in the 'Ismaili' too!), "all donations to the London Nizamiah Mosque Trust to be sent." It is, or was I understand, the address of Khwaja Nazir Ahmad, the son of the Woking Imam, whose place it is. The Secretary, London Nizamiah Mosque, is this very person Khwaja Nazir Ahmad; and strong are the comments on the appointment as Secretary of one who is not a member of the Trust, and yet who has been rumoured as candidate for the first Imamate of the new Mosque, when built. I further understand that Mr. Nazir Ahmad has sole control of the money; but doubtless that little stupidity will be rectified when this note appears. By the last Indian Mail arrives a letter from a highly placed Muslim Officer of State, who assures me that Mr. Nazir Ahmad does not stand a dog's chance of ever being Imam of a mosque over which the Nizam has control. From that I gather ther that the young Khwaja will have to content himself with activties in the financial sphere. After all this, of what value is a defence of the Family Party by the Secretary of the very mission in which it nests?

NEW TRUST FOR OLD.

And here is another matter of public interest. A good well-informed Muslim confidently says that such and such cannot happen where the Nizam has control. What control has he over the actions of the Family Party? In the scheme under which they are operating, the Nizam has direct representative on the the Trust; Muslim members of the Old Trust (with which the honoured name of Syed Ameer 'Ali is bound up) were to sit on New Trust; and so on. In effect, Syed Ameer 'Ali has been so offended by the Secretary of the new trust that he declines to act on it; no other persons of the New Trust than the Family Party and Sir Abbas Ali Baig are now upon it: the representative of the Nizam is not even heard of nor his name published. There is no Nizamiah control.

THE STORMY PETREL.

The remarkable activity of that harbinger of popular revolt, Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., continues at each week-end; and one can only wonder how he can possibly exceed his weekly record when the "House" comes to its long recess. This nice little holiday of three months' duration, during which the people of the Empire get on without legislation and no one is a penny the worse, is generally spent, in part, in convincing the electors that their representative has not misrepresented them more than the other legislators. There is, therefore, a little rustling of the local political life when the autumn recess starts. In the case of the Member for Battersea North his activity is not confined to his holiday. This week end he was one of the remarkable list of speakers invited by the Durham Miners' Association to address its immense Gala (demonstration) on Durham Racecourse. The selection of the most active and extreme Labour agitators by such an historical and reputedly conservative Union as the Durham Miners is no surprise to those who know the gravity of the miners' position. Such people pay little attention to the press reports that the miners have definitely defeated and suppressed Mr. A. J. Cook, and routed the extreme section by huge votes at the Federation Conference, Llandudno. Everyone could see Mr. Cook appearing as usual in his capacity of General Secretary, to which position he had been re-elected at the Conference. Mr. Cook and all his friends were re-appointed to exactly the same duties as before, but given no new ones. The officials on the other or Conservative side, were treated similarly. A very diluted defeat assuredly.

MINERS' CRISIS.

There was, however, a great crisis and a serious situation fought out at Llandudno. With compromise and Mondism everywhere dominating the orthodox trade union official mind, the miners, much as they might resist it, found their officials entrenching themselves in their offices and using their rules and discretionary powers to defeat the votes of the members. The climax was reached when the Lanarkshire miners, by regular constitutional vote, turned out the "Old Gang" of compromisers, and gave sweeping majorities to members of the Communist Party. Then appeared the old talons of the true constitutionalists, who so fervently believe in democracy. The old officers refused to obey the vote: they took possession of the machinery and established a dictature of the bureaucracy. Appeal to the Scottish national organisation received a refusal to interfere; then the Lanarkshire delegates, regularly elected to go to the Federation conference were refused admission by the entrenched Executive (by a majority). Appeal to the conference was met by physical expulsion. The action of the Labour bosses, led by the old and semi-worshipped fighter Smith, was it is true, for the present confirmed by the card vote of the conference, from which some of voters were absent. The figures, supporting the Executive against the red element, 309,000 votes against 192,000, cannot remain long in those proportions. The attitude of officialdom now is such that had the figures been reversed, the dictators would have refused to abidely the vote. The extent of their illegality is constantly being exposed. For example, it was announced in the press that a certain miners' ballot had shown an increased majority for the dictature. It came out that the officials had actually refused ballot papers to the members they knew to be antagonist.

QUIET OLD DURHAM.

In the midst of all this, quiet conservative Durham, usually accounted one of the homes of miners' aristocratic aloofness from radical agitation, refrained from voting at the Conference on the ground that the Durham delegates had no instructions on the question at issue.

The next incident is the appearance at the Durham Miners' Gala of the following extremely radical Members of Parliament; Messrs. E. Shinwell, David Kirkwood, Jas. Maxian, and Sr. Saklatvala. The two platforms conveniently separated Messrs Maxton and Saklatvala from their rather-criticised Left Wing colleagues; but the crowd around each was equally enormous and equally enthusiastic. A new race, a new generation, has arisen in Durham which, while it will find it hard to beat the resolution and courage of the previous generation, is far more infused with the spirit of resistance and revolt. The appearance of Mr. Saklatvala at this huge demonstration is in itself an indication of the first moment in the history of British Labour.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A mass of prepared notes relating to matters of special Indian interest must be utilised by another mail; as a family catastrophe has fallen on the writer of this column. His sister, the well-known veteran co-operator and pro-Oriental publicist Eleanor Field, has been removed to hospital and is dying of heart disease and nervous collapse. The indulgence of readers and editor alike is invoked under the exceptional circumstances

DELHI APPROVES OF NEHRU COMMITTEE'S REPORT

MR. VALLABHBHAI RECOMMENDED FOR CONGRESS PRESIDENCY

DELHI, August 20.

At a meeting last night of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee a resolution was passed that Delhi should have the same form of Government as other provinces in the future constitution of India. The occasion for the meeting was the consideration of the Nehru Committee report for which while adhering to the Madras Congress resolution they heartily congratulated its authors on their enunicating immediately workable principles for the future constitution of India. Mr. Shankerlal, Mr. Arif Husvi, Lala Jotipershad Pandit Pearoylal Sharma and Mr. Brijkrishna were elected to represent Delhi at the All Parties Conference at Lucknow and were requested to urge the Conference to get the above resolution incorporated in the constitution. The meeting recommended Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel for the Presidency of the next Congress.—A. P.

PRINCIPLES APPROVED OF

DECCAN SABHA ON SWARAJ CONSTITUTION

POONA, Aug. 20.

In reply to a request from Mr. Chintamani, the General Secretary of the National Liberal Federation, for the Deccan Sabha's views on the Swaraj Constitution framed by the Nehru Committee, the Sabha has informed him that it generally, and without going into the details, approves of the principles underlying the scheme.—A. P.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION INIMICAL TO NATIONAL INTERESTS

PUNJAB PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTIONS

LAHORE, August 20.

The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has passed a resolution offering thanks and congratulations to the Nehru Committee, for the "comprehensive, elaborate and well-considered report" drafted by them regarding the future constitution of India, and expressing agreement with the recommendations in general, subject to the following two suggestions:—

(1) That instead of Dominion Status, complete national independence be declared the immediate goal of India,

(2) That the reservation of seats for any community in any circumstances is inimical to the best interests of the Nation.

The Committee has requested the people of the Punjab to adopt the Nehru report and take practical steps to work it out—A. P.

SUCCESS TO BIRKENHEAD'S TACTICS

M. HASRAT MOHANI DISAPPROVES NEHRU COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

CAWNPORE, Aug. 20.

In an interview, Maulana Hasrat Mohani said that he could not approve of the Nehru Committee's recommendations, he being an advocate of complete independence. He thought that framing a constitution at present would mean success to Lord Birkenhead's tactics, Lord Birkenhead wanted the leaders of India to declare in favour of connection with the British Empire Next to independence the Maulana wanted a Federation of completely autonomous provinces, the Central Government dealing only with all-India subjects such as inter-provincial communications, army, foreign relations, etc. Indian States would willingly join and send representatives to such a Federation without fear of interference in internal affairs. In the absence, in the proposed Constitution, of the important proviso forbidding the introduction of proposals opposed by two or three representatives in the legislatures of any community it would be quite immaterial whether Muslim members were returned by joint or separate electorates. He proposed that the Presidents of the Legislatures rather than the Viceroy and Governors should be empowered to veto the proposals raising religious and inter-communal issues opposed by two or three representatives in the legislature of any community. Unless and until political parties were formed and firmly established, proportional representation might not work satisfactorily and separate electorate would be a necessity. Muslim members elected by joint electorates would be unacceptable to and distrusted by Muslims, as Government nominated members, whatever their community, were by the general public.—A. P.

SENSATION IN AHMEDABAD

STUDENTS CANED FOR HONOURING SARDAR?

PRINCIPAL GOES ON TWO DAYS' FAST

AHMEDABAD, August 20.

A sensation has been caused in the city by the circulation of a report that the principal of a local High School caned certain students who absented themselves on the day Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel arrived in Ahmedabad from Bardoli where a public reception was held in his honour. On that day several schools were open from 12 to 4 p.m. but the particular school above referred to was open from 11 to 5 as usual. In another school, the Tutorial High School the boys of the 7th standard did not attend the class after the recess. The Principal rebuked the boys for the indiscipline and imposed on himself a two day's fast.—A. P.

UFLLIFLING 21 TH GEIPLEDGE

VALLABHBHAI'S TASK.

AHMEDABAD, August 19.

The women of Ahmedabad presented an address this evening to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel at a public meeting held at Khadia. Mrs. Sariadevi Ambalal Sarabhai, who presided, said that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel had enhanced the reputation of Gujarat, and that the women of Bardoli had shown the women of India the potentiality of womenhood.

VALLABHBHAI'S REPLY.

Replying to the address, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel said that when he went to Bardoli he told the women there to cast aside fear. They were so much roused that they repeatedly told him not to compromise and now they were pressing him to return to Bardoli and begin the work of fulfilling the pledge taken in 1921. He was going to Bardoli on Thursday. Bardoli had shown the peasants of India the path of their deliverance.—A. P.

Ottawa.—No news has been received of Bert Hassell and Parker Cramer who were due to arrive in Greenland during daylight on 19th August.—Reuter.

WRONG BASIS OF PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

"DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY NEEDED FOR SELF DEVELOPMENT"

KARACHI, August 20.

Mr. E. L. Price C. I. E. of Karachi in the evidence he has submitted to the Simon Commission analyses the basis of the Government of India Act of 1919 and after reviewing the political developments under it ascribes the current politifal evils to the wrong basis of the existing constitution. He urges therefore that the new constitution should be different not in degree but in kind not a static but a dynamic one with the germs of growth within itself and requiring nurture to maturity by the people of India themselves. He declares true progress to be impossible if the people of India are again deprived of direct responsibility for self development.—A. P.

SIMON COMMISSION DEBATE

BIHAR AND ORRISSA COUNCIL

RANCHI, August 20.

The Bihar and Orissa Council discussed to-day a Government resolution in favour of collaborating with the Simon Commission Mr. Patel, President of the Assembly, was among those present in the distinguished strangers gallery. About a dozen speeches were made for and against the resolution The debate had not concluded when the Council adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUUTS

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 15th inst., is as under:—

(In thousands of rupees).	
Notes in circulation.	181,56,76
Reserve—coin and bullion:—	
In India.	
Silver coin	101,44,50
Gold coin and bullion	29,76,36
Silver bullion under coinage	2,34,32
In England.	
Gold coin and bullion	Nil
Silver bullion	Nil
In His Majesty's Dominions.	
Gold coin and bullion	Nil
In transit between India England and His Majesty's Dominions.	
Gold coin and bullion	Nil
Silver bullion	Nil
Securities (purchase price).	
In India	42,69.63
In England	5,31 95
Internal Bills of Exchange	Nil

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND

The report for the 4th week ended 19th inst. is as under:—

The Committee continued to give relief at the 6 centres.

The total number of children fed at these centres for 4th week ending 19th August 1928, is as follows:—

Forras Road, Battewala's Dharamsala 6,700, Gohrupdeo (Connought Road) E. Ward 9,845, Chinchpokali Plague Camp 13,001, Parel, Vaccination Depot 6,943, Worli, D. D. Chawl No. 43 17,128, Madanpura (near Khatav Makanji Mill) 10,288. Total for the 4th week 63,855.

The total number of children fed from the Mayor's Relief Fund upto 19th August 2,26,356

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following donations, in addition to Rs. 48,245-1-0 already announced, have been promised towards the Fund.—

Previously announced Rs. 48,245-1-0 Mr. Narayanlal Pitti 200, The Workers of the Bombay Roulien Mills 25, Khan Bahadur M. H. Curtay 25, Mr. A. T. Jinnai 25, Mr. Nandurbar, through Nawa Kal 20. Total 48,617-1-0.

MILL STRIKE AND ITS SOLUTION

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is extremely regrettable that the negotiations for compromise between the mill-owners and mill-workers fell through, and that too for the uncharitable disposition of the mill-owners in not condescending to to pay labour at 1925 rates, as if the amount involved on this fount for a short space of few days till the settlement day would have been lacs and crores. This shows how the millowners are unreasonable, unbending and greedy to swallow the whole crump of profit. It is all sham talk to say that the Mills do not make a profit. They do make a profit, and that by the sweat of the toiling labour. The rejection of the simple method of compromise suggested by me privately to some of the millowners, and subsequently published in papers, purporting that

(1) Pay the minimum living wage to labour,

(2) Pay only 6 per cent or 7 per cent return on capital,

(3) Pay the minimum agency commission; and the surplus profit, if any, should be divided equally in the proportion of 1/3rd to the labour as Bonus, 1/3rd to Capital as additional dividend, and 1/3rd reserve for losses,

glaringly proved to me that the story of no-profit was bottomless and a mere bluff, and that it is the avarice of the mill-owners that was alone responsible for the strike. I am neither a Bolshevik nor a Communist, but still my blood boils on seeing such disregard on the part of the millowners. I would not hesitate to advise the poor mill-labourers to go back to their lands, till the soil, and live there in whatever pleasure or calamity God keeps them, but never to return to Bombay to work the mills, if they can avoid it. The millowners by their action of spending the fat profits utterly in foreign purchases, and by their apathy towards the good of their own men, have forfeited all sympathy from the right-thinking middle-class men, and they will not deserve any sympathy or or patronage, until they show a kind heart towards their labourer, and unless they show a change in heart, and a change in their habits. I beseech every one to take a warning from this, and I request the Government to consider and adopt the above method as suggested by me, and put a stop to this unwelcome strike by legislation, in the interests of all concerned.

Yours etc.

P. G. SAHASRABUDHE.

Dadar, Aug 18.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 379 Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.)

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	August 20.
Previous Closing Rate	18.52
To-day's Opening Rate	18.50
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	18.53
Difference	+.01
Broach Expectation	357 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

	August 20.
Previous Closing Rate	9.81
To-day's Opening Rate	9.69
Difference	—.12
To-day's Closing Rate	9.59
Difference	—.22

BARDOLI FROM BEHIND THE SCENES

(Continued from page 6).

In any case, they remained passive till the Governor's "definite and final" decision forced them forward; and made of them a committee *ad hoc* to bring about a settlement, or be responsible for eventualities.

Thence forward, again, they are made to play a role, which does not seem quite to their liking; but in which they must be admitted to have acquitted themselves honourably. On the 29th of July, after they had heard that the principal stumbling block to the settlement was likely to be overcome by the timely offer of Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt to pay the difference between the Old and the Revised Settlement, they wrote to the Minister for Education, asking him to place their representation on the several points at issue before the Governor, and promising to arrange to bring about a settlement so as to give the final and official reply to the Revenue Member within the date appointed by the Goyernor. The main terms of settlement were thereupon drafted up. Mr. Haribhai Amin left for Surat with the terms as given by Dewan Bahadur Desai which had been discussed and settled by "the parties concerned", who had further authorised him to communicate those terms to the signatories; whereas Mr. Nariman was furnished by Sir Chunilal with alternative terms to be taken to Ahmedabad—one does not know on whose authority and with what motive! Verily vast is the power of vanity even over great minds. They were aproved by Mahatmaji; and negotiations were finally carried out between Mr. Vallabhbhai and the Government's representatives.—this time Sir Chunilal Mehta and the Revenue Member, inasmuch as the Education Minister had fallen into the black books of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel at Poona, and consumated at Bardoli, as all the world knows.

The details of the settlement we need not dwell upon. The assessment of the final credit for each individual player is yet premature. The role of the Legislative Councillors from the province afforted is, if lacking somewhat in dignity or understanding of all the undercurrents of personal vanity, mixed up with large political or administrative principles, nevertheless creditable on the whole to the players and beneficial to the people they represent.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The meddling of this body was well-meant but abortive. Individuals in that association had personal concern, if only because the Chamber has a special representative in the Bombay Legislative Council; and he could not be quite indifferent to this issue when it assumed national dimensions. Mr. Lalji Naranji is one of the shrewdest and the quietest workers this Presidency possesses; and he adds to his other merits the very rare quality of being utterly unwilling to beat the big drum for himself. He is, in this respect, a refreshing contrast with some of his confreres in the Chamber as well as in the Council. In the early days of the dispute, he sought the mandate of his constituency before precipitating his resignation,—and thereby prejudging the whole issue. The Chamber Committee re-vindicated its reputation as a body of hard-headed businessmen by declining to give Mr. Lalji Naranji a positive mandate. The intervention, thereafter, of the Chairman and a few members of the Committee was more an outcome of personal equation, than of the settled, definite policy of that body. For one thing, as an association of merchants, it is not primarily concerned with this purely agrarian question. And, though one or the other of its important members may be Suratis, their interest in Surat affairs is, at most, academic. Nevertheless, they ventured to break a lance in favour of the agitation; and burnt their fingers in the process. Mr. Mody, the Chairman, had no definite terms to submit to Government, nor the certainty that the Government terms, if they seemed acceptable to them, would be accepted by the Bardoli people. So exit the Indian merchants.

MR. RAMCHANDRA BHATT.

But this was only an incident in the episode. The Indian merchants retired in good order, when they realised that their intervention was bound to be abortive. Their Council representative resigned, no doubt; but even after his resignation and re-election, he continued to take interest which was his, by grace of God. The final settlement owed him a much greater deal than his businessman's cautiousness will allow him to claim. And the final *coup de grace* was administered by Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt—in a style and manner wholly surprising to those that expected and those that did not expect such a solution. Mr. Bhatt's was by no means the first or the only offer of the kind. Even Mr. M. R. Jayakar is rumoured to have wired to the Governor such an offer. But the Government could not accept it, because Mr. Jayakar could scarcely come within the definition of those interested in the matter enough to be entitled to make the offer. Even Mr. Bhatt's claim for such a concern has been disputed; but then interested advocates can dispute anything! It is their nature and business to do so. Luckily Mr. Bhatt could claim a technical qualification and *locus standi*, which Mr. Jayakar and others of that ilk could not. And, stranger, still, Mr. Bhatt, until then, was reported to be a creature of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel's! This was the most disconcerting element; and it was precisely for that reason the stroke of genius on the part of those who inspired or engineered the offer. Mr. K. M. Munshi, is believed to have tried, when it was too late to induce Mr. Bhatt to withdraw; or if not that, then to give credit of that offer to Mr. Munshi's pet protege, Sir Chunilal Mehta. Apparently, however, either Mr. Bhatt did not listen to the suggestion or Sir Chunilal could do without that ostentatious protection extended to him and his reputation by the obliging Mr. Munshi. To the extent this offer removed the chief stumbling block, Mr. Bhatt must be given the credit of a *deux machina*.

"EASTERN SPIRITUALITY"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read Mr D'Avoine's letter on the above subject which appeared in your issue of the 11th inst.

Will Mr. D'Avoine kindly name the two Hindu friends of his who told him very strange story, the place of pilgrimage they referred to, and the approxmate (if not exact) day on which the particular incident happened that they are said to have witnessed?

When Charles II founded the Royal Society, he is said to have one day propounded to the members an interesting problem for solution: Why does a dead fish weigh more than the same fish when alive? There was a lively debate which extended over three days, and there is no knowing how much longer it would have lasted had not an old member, a bit of a sceptic, just asked whether after all a dead fish did weigh more as alleged. So a live fish was brought and weighed, and then it was killed and weighed again-and there was no difference! The merry monarch enjoyed a hearty laugh at the expense of the sages whom he had thus neatly foiled. But he thereby also taught them (and posterity) a very great lesson: "Consider (—examine) all things, and hold fast that which is true." Let us "consider" the story that Mr. D'Avoine quotes—let us make sure he was not having his leg pulled by his friends.—Yours etc.,

RATIONALIST.

MUKUNDALAL SIRKAR DEFENCE FUND

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As per resolutions passed by the Executive Committee of the Employees' Association on the 1st instant, I issue this appeal to all members and other sympathisers to contribute liberally towards the above fund. The purpose for which this pecuniary help is required is obvious. Mr. Mukunda Lall Sircar, the Honorary Secretary of this Association, has been arrested in Madras in connection with the S. I. Ry strike, in which matter he had been invited by the Union to render assistance to the strikers. It is necessary, nay, it is our duty to see that Mr. Sircar is properly defended. We have no other means of showing our esteem to this selfless worker who is now under detention in the Chingleput sub-jail, awaiting his trial. We hope that everyone who comes across this appeal will not stint in rendering financial assistance in this hour of his trial. It is well-known that he had all along worked for the good of labour with a singleness of purposes, which is rare and with a sincerty which is unquestionable inspite of tremendous difficulties put in his way by reactionaries, with which, this unfortunate country of ours is infested. His indefatigable work for railway labour is too well-known to require mentioning. While we make this earnest appeal for help to all trade unionists, we also appeal to the Railway workers throughout India to come forward with whatever monetary help they offer without delay. Kindly note that money is sorely needed for the defence of our friend, who is penniless in the cause of labour. All contributions are to be sent to the Offg: Secretary, Employees' Association, 72 Canning Street, Calcutta.—Yours etc.

SATIS CHANDRA BOSE,
Offg: Secretary
Employees' Association,
72, Canning Street,
Calcutta, Aug. 11.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY GRIEVANCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have to request you to publish the following:—

The woes of the employees of the B. B. & C. I. Railway are by now too well-known to be reiterated. Of late there have been several complaints by the staff employed in the various departments of the Railway-but train-clerks who though last cared for are perhaps performing the most important duty in out-door work have till now remained silent over their grievences. It seems strange that an junction stations on the broad guage section there are only two train clerks on duty; and these have to clear all the up and down trains inward as well as outward. This is quite contrary to the system prevailing in the other Railways. There one clerk has only to look after all down inward trains. A second clerk has to clear all the down outward trains. Similraly there are separate train-clerks for the up trains. Thus it will be seen that the number of train-clerks employed in the other Railways is far greater than that in the B. B. & C. I. Railway. These poor train-clerks in the B. B. & C. I. Railway have not only to clear the trains but they have also to look after the shunting of goods trains. And you will be surprised to learn that, though their hours of duty are nominally twelve, they have actually to work for 15 hours every day. The same Railway on its meter guage section has fixed the hours of duty of train-clerks for 8 hours though the traffic is in proportion much less and the salary and grades are the same. This is certainly surprising and unfair.

As regards the shunting of goods trains the company have made a show of employing B. grade and C grade deputy station masters at junction stations who have to work for 8 hours a day but they have to look after so many passenger trains, control work and seeing to the comfort of 1st and 2nd clas passenger that they have absolutely no time to look after the shunting in the up direction and this work has got to be done by the train-clerks whose own work is too laborious for them. If, therefore, the Railway would employ separate shunting yard deputies for the up direction as there have been for the down direction, not only will the labour of the train-clerks be reduced but there would be no unnecessary dention of the shunting engines of the Company and the consignment will be less delayed.

It is well known that the train-clerks have to work out-door throughout the hours of their duty even in the sunshine and rain. Is it not a fact that the London Board of Railway have resolved that the Staff on out-door duty should not be given work for more than 8 hours? If it is and if the Trainclerks on meter Guage section work only for 8 hours will the authorities in charge of the Broad Guage section do justice to the poor Train-clerks and remove the discontent among its employees?—Yours etc.

A. P.

Godhra,
August 13.

LONG-FELT WANT FULFILLED.

MODEL MUSLIM GIRLS SCHOOL OPENED

In the presence of a distingished gathering, the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza opened the new premises of the Model Muslim Girls School at Balaram Street, Bombay on Sunday afternoon. He congratulated Atiya Begum, the foundress of the school, on her enterprise and said that her scheme, although on very modest lines, was one in the right direction.

Atiya Begum, in welcoming the President said that the so-called modern progressive education was calamitous to the Mahomedan girls. What they wanted was education on religious and traditional lines and that was what she imparted in her new schoo'. She regretted that the Bombay Municipality and the Government did not help her in her task. It was a relief to find however, that there were others who realised the necessity of institutions like the one she had started and several Mullas and prominent Mahomedans had given her assistance. The speaker took the opportunity of thanking them.

Mr. Nazir Ali said the school started by Atiya Begum fulfilled a longfelt want of the Muslim community. He wished the institution every success and hoped that other institutions on similar lines would be started

PARENTS' SHYNESS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza, in declaring the new premises open, said that most Mahomedan parents were shy of sending their girls to "ordinary" schools because they believed that the sort of education that was imparted there was not what their girls wanted. They were content with imparting to their girls rudimentary knowledge through a Moulvi or a Munshi,—a little knowledge of the Holy Quoran, sewing, etc. was all that they taught their daughters. It was precisely the object of the Model Muslim Girls' School to attract the attention of this kind of people and induce them to send their girls. That this object would be fulfilled was clear from the fact that several Mullas and Moulvis had already shown their approval of the scheme by offering assistance to the foundress congratulated Atiya Begum on her courage and determination in carrying out the ideal before her.

After Mr. Ali Mahomed Khan and Maulana Shaukat Ali had made congratulatory speeches a vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza was proposed and carried. After partaking of light refreshments the gathering dispersed.

RUGBY.

BOMBAY TOURNEY

POONA R. F. C. WIN HARD GAME.

The Poona R. F. C. qualified for the semi-final round of the Bombay Rugby Tournament by defeating the Cheshire Regt. on Monday by eighteen points (3 goals, 1 try) to ten points (2 goals). It was a well-contested game throughout with the forwards of both sides much in evidence. Poona scored first through Langlands the try being converted, but, although they lost one of their players a little later, the Cheshires played with renewed courage and equalised through Tunstall, who scored a try and converted it himself just before half-time. Very keen play prevailed in the second half. A good dribble by the Poona forwards saw Else getting over to score and Langlands added the extra points. The Cheshires persevered and a minute before the end Tunstall was almost through when he was unfairly tackled by the Poona back, and the referee correctly awarded a penalty try, Tunstall equalising by kicking a goal. During extra time Langlands scored and converted a try and Else increased the lead for Poona with an unconverted try.

The Result:—

Poona R F. C., (3 goals, 1 try), 18 points.

Cheshire Regt., (2 goals), 10 points.

Referee: G. Critchley

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers vs. Royal Engineers.

S. AFRICAN GOVT'S CONDONATION SCHEME

SIX MONTHS TO BE ALLOWED TO IMMIGRANTS

South African Indians, at present residing in India, who desire to avail themselves of the Condonation Scheme (For Megal extant) of the South African Government should apply to the Secretary for the Interior, Pretoria, for a Protection Certificate on or before the 1st October 1928. The individuals concerned will be allowed not more than six months in which to return to the Union and complete the necessary formalities.

Application forms for Condonation Permits can be had from the Honorary Secretary, the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Petit Building, 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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"BARDOLI AND AFTER"

EDUCATION MINISTER'S ROLE

(BY KURSHED F. NARIMAN, M.L.C.)

II*

In my first article on the above subject, I had stated "that the Government attempted a good deal of quibbling so as to compose a phraseology hoping thereby to trip Sirdar Vallabhbhai by offering a mere shadow instead of the real substance." Fortunately for the public, the Government did not succeed in its object, but that it was clever quibble and ruse is evident from the fact that it has taken in even a shrewd and experienced editor of one of the foremost Nationalist journals in the Presidency. It is necessary to read the two clauses side by side to appreciate and understand the fundamental difference between the two terms, one offered to Dewan Bahadur Desai viz.:

"A Revenue Officer associated with a Judicial Officer to be appointed, and as regards disputed points, the Judicial Officer will have the final voice."

and the other ultimately obtained:

"An enquiry according to the terms of reference by a Judicial and a Revenue Officer jointly, and in case of difference of opinion in all matters including the final report and conclusions, the voice of the Judicial Officer to prevail."

The differences in the functions, duties and powers of a mere associate and that of a joint member of the committee are obvious. An associate is merely to associate in the enquiry as was intended in the present case for the solution of particular points of difference that may arise in the course of the investigation, without having any final voice either in the determination of the main issue or in the report, and the final judgment would have been pronounced by the Revenue Officer alone who, according to the terms, was the only enquiry officer appointed; whereas, the function of a joint member is to actively participate all through the enquiry and his voice and opinion in the determination of the main issue as well as in the drafting of the final report would prevail, particularly when the Judicial Officer is given the additional power of a casting vote in case of difference of opinion, thus occupying the senior position of the chairman of the committee.

The description in the first terms applied to the judicial officer as an associate was intentional in order to restrict his power and to make him subordinate to the other officer, thus maintaining the supremacy of the Revenue Officer, and it was on account of this obvious and only interpretation that both Mahatma Gandhi and Sirdar Vallabhbhai rejected that clause after due and careful consideration, and, therefore, the interpretation sought to be put in the editorial foot-note to my last article published in the "Bombay Chronicle" is rather surprising.

EDUCATION MINISTER'S TERMS.

Besides this important clause, on a closer examination of all the other terms and conditions such as the reinstatement of Talatis and Patels, restoration of forfeited lands and release of prisoners, the Dewan Bahadur's terms, as published in his own letter, were couched in a peculiar bureaucratic language, viz., that all these concessions were left to the tender mercies of Government and, according to him, "they would be favourably considered," and as regards the sold lands, the position was made still worse, "that the Government would not object to or interfere with private negotiations to get them back." The favourable consideration on the part of the Government was only to be given after the terms on behalf of the people were first fulfilled, and so far as those conditions were concerned, they were couched in very definite, emphatic and mandatory terms. According to the terms of the Dewan Bahadur (as per his letter) "it is necessary to say that the Government would regard the stoppage of the agitation and the payment of the assesment as a vital condition", thus, so far as the liability of the popular side was concerned, everything was definite and specific whereas the conditions to be fulfilled by Government were only to be left to the "favourable consideration of the Government."

Any impartial and fair critic would see the difference between the two terms, and I do not think it is necessary to elaborate that point any further. It is but natural that the Dewan Bahadur through his Gujarat colleagues should make desperate efforts to regain the lost position and confidence of the whole of Gujarat, and hence inspired propaganda in the press is considered necessary. If the Dewan Bahadur had really deserved well of his Province and the people of the Presidency for the part he had played in the Bardoli affair, I should have been the last person to grudge him his share of the popular applause that he seems so much to aspire, after the affair is over, but when we face the facts and recall the events during the thick of the struggle, we cannot help in the interests of truth and justice, in declaring that at its most critical stages, he cared more for bureaucratic smiles than for popular wrath.

BARDOLI DEBATE RECALLED.

As he only tries to describe his activities in this affair starting from a convenient point to him, viz., cajoling with the Governor at the Olympic heights of Mahableshwar, we might take him to an earlier incident in the episode, to show how from the very early stage of this struggle he showed such a "solicitude" for national honour and popular rights. The public would never forget that at the last Budget sessions, when a rupee cut was moved specially to express disapproval of the policy of Government with regard to Bardoli, not only the Dewan Bahadur walked meekly into Government lobby and thus lightly bartered away the national honour, but also carried with him some others and was perhaps the only elected member from Gujarat who betrayed the cause of the Province and its people at the most critical juncture, and it was this triumph of the Government, obtained with the active help and co-operation of the Dewan Bahadur that was repeatedly trotted out by the Governor as a strongest argument against the people. That is National Service No. 1.

Another circumstance on which the Governor laid great stress in the course of the correspondence to meet the strong adverse public criticism and agitation on the part of the people, was the fact that the Government including all the Indian Members of his Cabinet and the Member from Gujarat were unanimous in their opinion and had approved of that policy of the Government. That shows how Dewan Bahadur showed the same solicitude and "concern" for national honour and popular rights in the close and secret chambers of the Cabinet as in the open Council.

Now it turns out that in a private and confidential correspondence published, he secretly and clandestinely expressed his disapproval to the Governor for certain steps and measures adopted by the Government and that publication instead of improving his case makes it much worse.

The public can only draw one conclusion, namely, that though he consciously but secretly believed in the justice and equity of the people's cause, still he had not the moral courage to assert openly his belief and to act according to his conscience either in the open Council or in the secret chambers of the Cabinet. Under these circumstances, it was his clear duty to resign the job instead of meekly submitting and voting with the Government against his conscience.

THE MAHABLESHWAR CORRESPONDENT.

Besides, the Mahableshwar correspondent between the Dewan Bahadur, and the Governor does not throw any new light on the subject. The Dewan Bahadur thinks that he has divulged a great official secret by publishing fresh documentary testimony which ought at once to re-instate him in his former position in the Province, but the position revealed in the said correspondence is substantially the same as one disclosed in the private correspondence, published long ago, that passed between Mr. Smart, the Commissioner, and Dr. Edul Behram of Surat.

Thus, the Dewan Bahadur has no legitimate grievance if the public feel dissatisfied and express strong disapproval at the attitude adopted by him throughout this unfortunate episode. His grievance appears to be that the people of his Province have acted ungratefully towards him by not recognising his valuable services and associating him along with Mahatma Gandhi and Sirdar Vallabhbhai in all public demonstrations and civic addresses that are now shared by them for this great national achievement. However, if he still sincerely desires to render true services to the people, there is a fairly good chance for him, and I may humbly suggest that to prove his bona-fides and sincerity, he should declare through the press unequivocally his whole-hearted support and co-operation in the measure suggested in my last article, viz., repeal of Revenue Jurisdiction Act X of 1876. A mere perusal of the Act will convince the Dewan Bahadur that it is an oppressive and unjust piece of legislation and if he has still a soft corner for the unfortunate oppressed peasantry of his Province and the whole of the Presidency, he ought not to hesitate for a moment to make that patriotic and honourable declaration. That will at once remove all the unpleasant memories of the past and reinstate him immediately in his proper position that he so much aspires.

Will he respond to this public appeal and join his supporters and admirers, the Gujarat members in the popular move, or will he again desert them at the critical juncture as he did at the time of Bardoli Vote and the Simon Commission? It is high time that the Dewan Bahadur, as well as his other Indian colleagues should understand, that it is not possible in the present system and regime of administration to retain or attempt to retain two inconsistent positions. He must seriously deliberate, openly ponder and finally choose either to be a popular national hero and devote himself to the service of the people and his country or be content to remain a favourite Minister and receive the ringing applause of the "Steel Frame" as a poor return and consolation for the loss of popular favour.—

The first article appeared on 17th instant.

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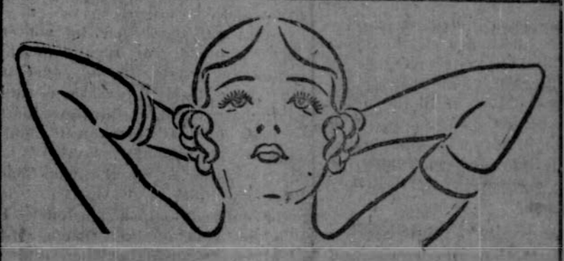

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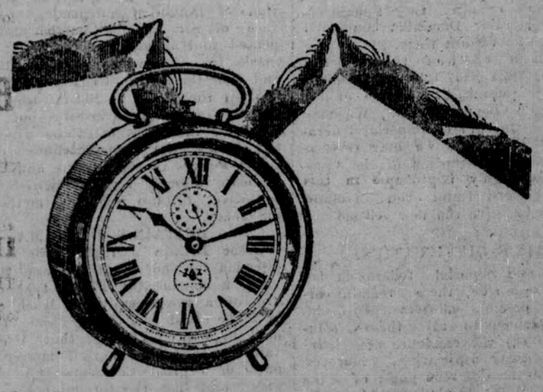

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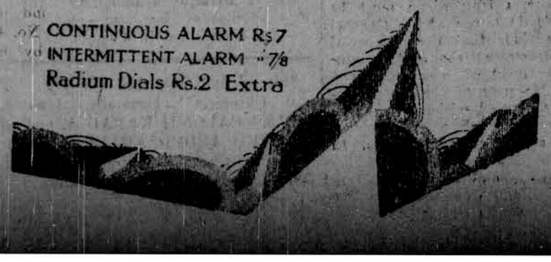

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

SYNDICATE'S REPORT

The following are a few extracts from Syndicate's the report of the proceedings of the University since the last annual convocation for conferring degrees held on the 16th August 1927. The report reads:—

A revised course for the Examination in Philosophy to come into effect in 1930 and onwards has been prescribed by the Senate for the B.A. examination.

On account of the very limited number of trained teachers and of their tendency to gravitate to the big towns, educational institutions in the Presidency, and particularly those in rural areas, have experienced much difficulty in securing the services of trained teachers. The Senate, with a view to obviate the difficulty and recognizing the value of teachers who have received training in their profession, has added the subject of 'Education' to the Optional Groups at this examination. The syllabus and the course of study in this subject will be so framed as to equip those who take their degree in it with th eprofessional qualifications which will make of them 'efficient teachers.''

The policy of the Senate in recent years has been to give every encouragement to the development of indigenous language and in harmony with this policy, it has passed a resolution instituting an Honours Examination in Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Urdu. The framing of the regulations under which effect will be given to this resolution has been postponed pending the Senate's decision in the matter of the position of the Vernaculars in the First Year and Intermediat eArts courses.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

A new branch called 'Ancient Indian Culture' was added to the subjects of the Examination from 1930 and onwards. Candidates who offer Philosophy have now the option of submitting a thesis in lieu of all the eight papers.

FIRST AND SECOND LL.B. EXAMS.

Hitherto, a First or Second LL.B. candidate who obtained 50 per cent. marks in any one paper was exempted from appearing in that paper in any subsequent examination. It was found that such a liberal concession had too far encouraged a tendency to study law piecemeal and consequently the Regulations have been so altered as to restrict this privilege to those who obtain 50 per cent. marks separately in two or more papers at one and the same examination.

NEW CENTRES OF EXAMINATIONS.

Ahmedabad and Baroda were made centres for holding the Intermediate Science Practical Examination in Biology in alternative years.

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, was made a centre for holding the M.Sc. Tests in French and German.

The Senate will be recommended to make Ahmedabad a centre for holding the LL.B. Examinations.

RECOGNITION OF EXAM. OF OTHER UNIVERSITIES.

Subject to certain conditions, the examinations of the Rangoon University have been recognized as equivalent to the corresponding examinations of this University and the High School Examination of the Board of Secondary Education, Delhi,, as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination of this University.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

With regard to this subject, it was mentioned in the last Annual Report that 'a report was submitted to the Senate together with a set of regulations to be carried out by the Colleges in dealing with this important subject'—the subject of compulsory physical training. The motion for the adoption of this Report was not passed by the Senate. However, since the University has always been anxious for the improvement of the physique of its students and since the necessity for the introduction of some sort of compulsory physical training was insistently pressed on the Syndicate, the Syndicate resolved to introduce, as an experiment and purely as a tentative measure, compulsory physical training in the three Arts Colleges in Poona to begin with, and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 7,070 towards the expenses thereof. The experiment began to work in the second term of 1927-28 and the result so far obtained has amply justified the step taken. The Syndicate have, therefore, resolved to continue the experiment for the first term of 1928-29 and have sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for the expenses connected therewith and have requested the Principals concerned to report to the Syndicate by the end of October next the results of the experiment and to submit a detailed scheme for the general organization of the movement and the courses of physical training to be adopted.

NEW UNIVERSITY ACT.

The passing of the new University Act in March of this year forms one of the most important events in the history of the Bombay University. A comparison of the new Act with the old one will clearly show that, from the point of view of the Constitution of the University, the new Act is a decided advance on the old and that, from the point of view of the future development of the University, it is a measure introducing large measure of self-government in the management of all University activities. By reducing the proportion of the nominated to the elected members in the Senate and by throwing open the door of the Senate wide enough for various interests to be represented thereat, the new Act ensures the independence of the University for practical purposes and makes the University a more popular and representative institution than in the past.

By the new Act, while the executive functions of the University will be carried on by the Syndicate, most of the Academic work will be looked after by the Academic Council. Provision has been made for the appointment of a Rector when the need for such an officer arises. The new Act provides for the contribution by the Government to the University Fund of a sum of Rs. 1,17,000 per annum, to be utilized for the recurring expenditure of the University departments.

S. L. CURRICULUM.

The Board is conscious of certain defects in the existing curriculum for the S. L. Examination, but it is unable to formulate any proposals for the removal of these defects as long as the question of the position of the additional languages and the vernaculars remains undecided. It is also deemed advisable to wait till the existing Regulations are revised under the new University Act.

It has been suggested that a greater variety of optional subjects than are included in the present curriculum should be introduced among the subjects to be studied for the S. L. Examination. One of the subjects which is regarded with considerable favour, is Agriculture as an additional Science subject, but the Board hesitates to take a definite step in the direction of overhauling the whole curriculum until the important question of bifurcation at the entrance to the University course and consequent changes in the whole system of University education are finally settled; the courses for the Matriculation Examination must needs be of a character that would facilitate progress in the University.

In the last report mention was made of the inclusion of Hindi among the vernacular langnages appointed for the S. L. Examination. The examination in this language was held this year for the first time; twelve candidates appeared, of whom nine passed in the language and three in the whole examination.

The number of candidates for both Matriculation and S. L. Examination Certificates has increased from 2,668 in 1927 to 3,460 this year. This increase of 792 candidates in the course of one year is due partly to the fact that so many heads of examination are common to the two examinations and partly to the facility afforded by Regulation 18 to candidates who have obtained the S. L. Examination Certificate, to pass the Matriculation Examination by simply passing in those heads which are not covered by the heads selected by them for the S. L. Examination Certificate.

ENLIGHTENED AND EARNEST MUSLIM

JUDGE'S TRIBUTE TO LATE MR AMIR ALI

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union, a public meeting was held in the premises of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Chowpaty, on Sunday evening to express condolence at the death of the late Rt. Hon. Syed Amir Ali. The Hon. Mr. Justi Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, presiding paid a tribute to the late Mr. Amir Ali and recalled several of his experiences with him. He was, a very enlightened and earnest Mussalman. He referred to his good work as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and said he was the author of several works which were held in esteem in the legal world. He also took a keen interest in the welfare of the Mussalman community in London, particularly of the students.

Referring to his views on religion the speaker said that they were of an advanced kind. They were more in conformity with certain western ideals than with the views of some of our own co[illegible] that enlightened movement, the new angle of vision which was dawning upon the Mussalman world and was taking shape now not only in Turkey but in Persia and in Afghanistan. It was having its effect on Indian Mussalmans.

A resolution expressing sorrow at the death of Mr. Amir Ali and sympathising with his family was then passed.

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THE
JUPITER
Head Office is in BOMBAY and so it is prompt in attending to all your demands.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

"PHYSICIAN HEAL THYSELF FIRST"

A REPLY TO MESSRS MADON AND DADACHANJI

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One of the recent phases of degrading public life in Bombay is the occasional appearance in the accommodating Anglo-Indian Press of some erratic and idiotic correspondence over the joint signatures of two notorious "Parsi Loyalists" of the City.

It has become almost boring to find at the interval of a few days, the silly couple making a sorry exhibition of their 'super-loyalty' to the Crown, at the same time betraying a degraded and debased slave mentality. The last contribution in the "Times of India" of 18th instant, over the heading "Communism In India: Youth Movement Condemned" subscribed by this coupte, Messrs. M. P. Madon and R. K. Dadachanji, purports to give some gratuitous piece of advice to the Youth. It is the height of impudence on the part of Mr. R. K. Dadachanji to presume to give advice or preach sermons to the Youth on any subject, and least of all on such virtues as discipline, subordination, submission to the constituted authorities and respect of Law and Order'. Coming as it is from his lips, it seems a huge ironical joke.

The Youth will be perfectly justified in giving the well-deserved retort "Physician Heal Thyself!" This gentleman after having created a record for himself in the history of Bombay Bar for a most outrageous disregard for duty and legality constituted "British Court of Justice", even during the period when he is made to pay heavy penalty in spite of object apology, for the grave acts of indiscipline, insubordination, gross indiscretion and open defiance towards "His Majesty's Court of Judicature", it ill becomes him now to come forward and pretend to show solicitude for the Youth of the City and teach them lessons in 'Law and Order or discipline or other similar virtues'.

As Mr. R. K. Dadachanji seems to be conscious on account of the above unfortunate circumstances, that his individual opinion on such questions, could not carry weight with the intelligentsia and educated people, hence he needs and must look out for a co-signatory to join him in expression of his views and who else could undertake such a job better than the ever accommodating and always vacillating Mr. M. P. Madon, the erstwhile nationalist journalist of this City. So, we find a joint exhibition of the woeful lack of commonsense and total slave mentality emanating from this rare combination of a 'suspended lawyer and a retired journalist'. Both these gentlemen seem to be suffering simultaneously from the same mental malady, evidently one having taken the infection from the other. Loyalty to the Crown is ever ready and handy on their lips as Bolshevism seems to be deeply rooted in their brains. Some time back, this "Valiant" couple, by a curious coincidence, similarly saw 'Red' in the purely economic struggle and activities of the poor illiterate peasants of Bardoli and they made some barefaced and disgraceful suggestions for solving the Bardoli problem to the Governor, to take extreme steps of repression, including the repeal or suspension of some protective laws and measures. They were evidently keenly disappointed when they found that the present Governor, instead of acting upto this impudent piece of advice and starting ruthless repression as suggested, on the contrary showed meek submission and even rewarded the peasants for their "rank sedition, disloyalty and Bolshevik tendencies."

Not being satisfied with that one kick from the Government, this incorrigible couple have now turned their mischievous attention to the activities of the Youth of the Presidency, and have ventured to make a similar sinister suggestion to the authorities concerned, to take ruthless measures to suppress the "disloyal, seditious and Boishevik movement of the Youth."

It is a great pity that both these signatories had not the benefit of the beneficent and salutory Youth Movement, as is in existence now, in their early days, as apparently the absence of such manly training in their youthful days accounts for their present slavish mentality, effeminate views, and bringing mendicant attitude, particularly the instance of one of them, vividly illustrate how disastrous and mischievous are the consequences of a pure University book training without the necessary mental development to build up a manly independent and courageous character. Evidently some weak intellects are not able to resist the baneful influence of such long servile bondage of a Foreign Rule.

Both of them are apparently for the present without any fixed employment. Will not the Government make use of such rare talents and employ them in the 'Political Branch of the Secret C.I.D., Service', the ex-journalist to serve as a C.I.D. reporter and the other in the General Secret Service, thus giving them an employment that will be quite congenial to their taste and mental development. Besides it will also give satisfaction to two Super-Loyal Souls for having done their Duty towards the Crown by having saved the "British Empire" from the disastrous consequences of the "Secret Bolshevik" conspiracies.

I may also suggest to them to occupy a part of their leisure hours in studying the real doctrines and literature of such institutions as "Bolshevism or Communism", so that in future when they refer to these matters they may at least apply these epithets after fully understanding their real import and meaning, and not betray their abject ignorance by using these expressions without understanding as mere broomsticks to discredit every patriotic and nationalist movements in the country.

When Mr. Dadachanji does not hesitate to ascribe all sorts of sinister motives and wicked intentions to those who naturally do not agree with his antiquated political views, he should realise that with more justification, his attitude and actions are also liable to be interpreted as an effort on his part to seek redress from the authorities for his supposed grievances.

Loyalty has its reward just as Patriotism has its meed of suffering and sacrifice. Let us hope that some day in the near future super-loyalty of this gentleman, will be duly recognised and rewarded so as to enable him to resume his normal professional activities earlier than the period, prescribed in the penalty. Thus by this one act of grace and mercy, the authorities will not only confer an individual benefit on him but will also incidentally relieve the general public and spare them from reading such silly effusions in future.

As regards the general activities and the record of the 'Youth Movement' the report will be duly issued in proper time for the edification of the public, and the Youth League feels confident that on reading that record, the public will pass a verdict in their favour and so long as such sober, sensible and intelligent public opinion is with them, the Youth can well afford entirely to discard and ignore erratic views of such irresponsible correspondents.—Yours, etc.,

K. F. NARIMAN.

Chowpatty,
Bombay, Aug. 19.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" AND INDIANS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Here is one proof of the exploitation of Indians by foreigners: a newspaper which has the avowed creed of blackening all that is Indian—'vide' its false propaganda regarding Bardoli affairs, its mischievous generalisation about the capacity and integrity of Indians in matters of local self-government, its wicked interpretation and generalisation of certain aspects of social life in some parts of this country such as its articles on "Holinesses" and the prominent place it gives to the expoundmg of one-sided statements and facts. And still it has "certified" net sales exceeding those of any other three newspapers in Northern, Central, Western or Southern India"! And the "Pioneer," for exampue, well, I have heard many "civil" (and not only military:) Englishmen say that they are just awaiting the expiry of the current subscription to stop it! If the Indians did that, would not even the "Times of India" come down to its knees?—Yours etc.

A SON OF INDIA.

PRINCIPAL GOKHALE AND THEISTIC EDUCATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was greatly amused this morning to read in a contemporary Principal Gokhale's tirade against Materialism and his reason for insisting on a theistic education by the Bombay University. Principal Gokhale trots the usual familiar arguments against the alleged Materialism of the world, arguments that would be excusable in the mouth of an ignoramus but not from a cultured person with a pretension to learning. He holds curious ideas about "Reality", and like many others who have imbued a false philosophy imagines that there is some thing else in the Universe which is not cognizable by our five senses. This, after all, is a pure assumption, a mere belief, and no one can dispute with an individual who maintains that such a "Reality" exists and on which one can speculate at liberty. This is a pure question of opinion. For all we know, matter and energy may be the only relatives that exist and that we know. Who can positively say that something else exists?

According to Principal Gokhale, the Materialists know only matter and care for nothing else, and their philosophy of life, their value of life, and aspirations ought not to rise beyond a full enjoyment of Material things. Neitzche, he says, actually advised such a course, and he does not see why Neitzche was not right if one cannot dip deeper below the surface of the froth and foam which alone catch our eyes. In fact, Prof. Gokhale does not see any reason why one should not make merry while one lives and indulge in all the known vices despite our contract with Society. Who would believe that a Principal of a college could utter such nonsensical stuff if he did not say it openly?

His ideas of Darwinism, at least, the slogan known as the "struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest," are on a par with his ridiculous ideas about materialism. He seems to think that this means that only the strongest have a right to live, and consequently this also means that the weakest should be ruthlessly destroyed. During the War this was certainly very effective as a propaganda against Germany when it was alleged that General Bernhardi invoked this as an excuse for the German aggression. This, it will be remembered, was originated in England by some Bishops and was circulated round until some scientists showed the absurdity of this interpretation of the Dominion slogan. As a matter of fact, the real scientific meaning of this saying is not that a stronger agency, in the physical sense, overpowers a weaker one and survives. In the biological sense it has a different meaning altogether. It means that an organism that adapts itself completely to an environment may survive other organisms that cannot so adapt themselves to it. For instance, grass may grow and survive in an environment unsuited to trees and shrubs. Rats may survive and thrive where tigers would perish. After this, one will easily recognize how Prof. Gokhale understands these things. One therefore, is not much impressed by his sophism and his positive assertion that he knows God to be a "Stupendous Fact", though he shells these words with capital letters. He would make "Mind" on entity independent of the body, mysterious and incomprehensible, and on this he would build the elaborate structure he, and others of his way of thinking, call their spiritual religion which they would like to foster on others.—Yours etc.

C. L. D'AVOIRE.

MORE GRANT FOR SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT URGED

The annual meeting of the Bombay Social Service League was held on Sunday evening at the Servants of India Society Hall, Girgaum, when Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, presided. The repor tfor the year 1926 was read by Mr. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary of the League.

It was stated in the report that the League maintained during the year 10 night schools, including one English High School. The total number of students in all the schools was 428. Thirteen sanitation rounds were arranged in the different wards of the city, especially in the slum areas. At the sewing and cutting classes for women at Parel, the average number of students on the roll was 72 and the average daily attendance 52. Classes for Women were also conducted at Ville Parle. At the different centres of the League 245 poor men were given free legal advice and 1,054 applications, representations and letters were written on behalf of illeterate persons.

Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai in supporting the motion moved by Mr. Joshi and seconded by Mr. S. K. Bole said that the Social Service League could be compared with the Young Men's Christian Association. He stated that there was much yet to be done in spreading mass education. He suggested that the office-bearers of the League should appeal to the Government of Bombay to increase their grant, in view of the manifold activities undertaken by the League. The repo rtwas adopted unanimously. The Chairman hoped that the activity of the League in offering free legal advice to the poor, should be developed further. He appealed to the public to render more financial assistance to the League.

SMART CAPTURE BY MARWAR POLICE

DACOIT EVADING ARREST FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS

(From A Correspondent.)

JODHPUR, Aug. 17.

Heerdan Charan alias Moti Singh Soda, of village Jethania, (Marwar) the only surviving member of the once notorious—now fortunately extinct—gang of out-law Mangal Dass was evading arrest for the last five years. Mangal Das and his gang were once a terror to Marwar. Mangal Dass with some of his companions was engaged by the Marwar Police in village Gohan of Marwar in 1923 and all were shot dead not before they had put up a stiff fight for over six hours. Heer Dan and some other members of the gang who were then exploiting in the northern part of Marwar raided a lonely "Dhani" but occupied by an old Jat couple supposed to be rich. Heer Dan stood on sentry duty outside, while his companions, Punjraj Singh and Guman Singh, entered the hut and demanded of the Jat his supposed hidden wealth. The poor Jat, nearly 75 years old, lost all his wits when he found himself standing face to face with Guman Singh a well-known personality owing to his towering height and exceptionally strong constitution. The Jat, therefore, without any further parley produced all he had.

OLD AMAZON'S BRAVE DEED.

Not satisfied with all that was produced before them, Guman Singh and Punjraj Singh threatened to kill him unless he parted with his hidden hoard and finding their threats ineffective they caught hold of an iron ladle, made it red hot, tied the poor old Jat to the central pole of the hut and branded him on his hips. While the pillage of the hut was going on and the Jat being threatened, the poor old Jat woman was crouching in a corner trembling with fear, but the last act of Guman Singh of branding her husband was more than she could withstand, and like an old Amazon she sallied forth from her hiding place with an axe in her hand and in a twinkling of an eye dealt Punjraj Singh who was nearest to her a blow very nearly severing his knee. The next blow she aimed at Guman Singh which he parried not before losing the tip of his nose. At this instant, succor fortunately arrived, and Heer Dan seeing odds against him escaped from the place while disabled Punjraj Singh was arrested along with his brother Guman Singh by the Police.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

Guman Singh Punjraj Singh and their companion Jawar Singh an ex-Military man were sentenced to be hanged at the Jodhpur Jail for having shot dead one of the men of the pursuing party while carrying away forcibly a girl who was subsequently married to Punjraj Singh. Heer Dan denuded of the support of his once bosom companions who were either shot dead or sent to gallows escaped from Marwar and took up service with a landlord in Wardha in Central Provinces.

The Marwar Police was, however, on his scent and after a persistent search lasting for over five years traced him in that faraway place and with the assistance of the District Superintendent of Police, Wardha, arrested him at the dead of night while he was reading Ramayan, perhaps to make amends for the sins committed by him in Marwar.

(Continued form Coloum 6)

ments her lines of communication and so forth. Some Dominions, such as Canada or South Africa, do not need or think they do not need, British naval protection. Unhappily, others, such as Australia, think that they do. Australia, having a bad conscience, is afraid of Japan, but it is difficult to see what advantage Great Britain expects to derive from this "partnership of iniquity," as it has been described. Indeed, the whole argument for a preponderating British navy goes round in a vicious circle. In a world of true peace it would not be needed. But without its drastic reduction a world of true peace is impossible.

What is done must be based on a formal policy of independence in external relations of each nation in the Commonwealth. In a state of peace this independence could not be dangerous to the continued existence of the Commonwealth and independence of action, leaving Great Britain free to take its part in pacifying Europe and the Dominions free to work for world arbitration without the fear of hurting Great Britain would bring about the necessary state of peace.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

SCOPE OF DOMINION STATUS

INDEPENDENCE OF ACTION FOR DOMINIONS

Interest has gathered in India, round the question of Dominion Status after the report of the Constitution Committee. The following article by Mr. Brooks of the Transvaal University in "Current History" will be read with considerable interest. "Every dominion", writes Mr. Brooks, "is now potentially a sovereign, independent State, on a footing of perfect equality with Great Britain."

The Covenant of the League of Nations with its provisions for the separate representation of the British Dominions on the Dengue Assembly—provisions absurdly represented in some American circles as intended to multiply British voting power—marked the abandonment for ever of the hope of federating the different parts of thet British Commonwealth of Nations, as the British Empire is now styled. Disraeli was right in holding that imperial federation would have been possible only if introduced at the same time as and as a condition of colonial self-government. Even so any such scheme would have been unworkable, since no political system can annihilate the thousands of miles of ocean which separate the Dominions from Great Britain and each other.

SELF-DETERMINATION.

In 1919-20 the fumes of the strong wine of 'self-determination" were still in the air. There were not wanting groups in each of the Dominions which desired to go further than the peace treaty compromise and to obtain sovereign independence under republican institutions. The succeeding years of disillusionment tended to produce a reaction in favour of closer imperial co-operation. For example, General Smuts of South Africa, who had been thought of in 1920 as the champion of extreme decentralization, publicly avowed his faith toward the end of 1924, in a system of continuous consultation and a single foreign policy for the whole British Commonwealth. The extreme non-co-operation movement in India received a series of significant check. Insurgent Ireland agreed, certainly under duress and as a decided second-best, to acknowledge the sovereignty of the King.

A STITCH IN TIME.

The new wave of "self-determination" which began to gather in 1924 was countered by the hastily constructed breakwater of the 1925 Imperial Conference. By conceding to these Dominions which desired further liberties nineteen twentieths of what they wanted Great Britain saved the remaining one-twentieth, the formal recognition of the King and the promise of continued non-binding consultation. Every Dominion is now potentially a sovereign, independent State on a footing of perfect formal equality with Great Britain. Wherever restrictions remain they remain because the particular Dominion concerned has not chosen to abolish them.

The immediate effect of the Imperial Conference of 1925 has been to render disruption an improbable solution of the riddle of the Commonwealth. We may not say, as we said of imperial federation, "impossible," but we may certainly say that the disruption of the Commonwealth is highly improbable in this generation. Even India even Ireland appear ready to give the new scheme a fair trial.

BRITAIN'S DIFFICULTIES.

Disruption and imperial federation being put on one side, there remain certain other possible solutions. Two elements are common to all these solutions, viz., (a) the existence of some form of political association, however loose, between the different parts of the Commonwealth; (b) the ultimate independence of action of every member State in all matters whatever of internal or external policy; always with the proviso that the member States cannot legally be at war with each other. The Imperial Conference compromise attempts to reconcile these principles of providing for consultation in all matters of external policy, with a view to joint action in the great majority of cases, whilst at the same time the door is left open for individual action in exceptional cases, (e.g., Locarno). Whether in time of war, a single member State of the Commonwealth could, remaining a member State, preserve neutrality while its sister States were at war is one of the points left shrouded in mysterious ambiguity.

There are those, among whom must be counted Mr. Lloyd George and General Smuts, who consider that the Imperial Conference compromise should be tightened in the direction of a common empire policy. No part of the organisation is to be bound without it own consent, yet common policy is somehow to be arrived at in external affairs. In other words, the Commonwealth must act only as a unit and it cannot so act except by the unanimous voluntary agreement of its member States. The adoption of this policy would have momentous effects. Among other things, it would entirely destroy Great Britain as a factor in European politics. Buried under the empire which she has created, she would be unable to protect her own immediate interests without convincing the responsible Government of Canada and Australia, of New Zealand and South Africa, of India and Ireland, that her cause was just wise and necessary.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

But some one will ask why not go one step furthetr and advocate the complete disruption of the Commonwealth? This is a very reasonable question. Logically perhaps disruption is the inevitable solution. In practice, however, there are some very strong arguments against it. Sentiment, even in those Dominions which demand the greatest measure of independence within the Commonwealth, is not favourable to suggestions for secession. Even in those Dominions—South Africa and the Irish Free State—where sentiment against the imperial connection is most widespread there is a realization of the fact that active propaganda for secession would make for national disunion. In Ireland it would destroy all hope of the incorporation of Ulster into the Free State.

Nor is Great Britain herself prepared to let her Dominions go without a struggle, whatever she may say. Though the secession of Australia, New Zealand or South Africa might be met with comparative equanimity. Ireland is too closely bound up with British safety and India with British prestige to permit of peaceful secession based on Great Britain's consent.

DOMINION NATIONALISM.

The separate representation of the British Dominions in the League of Nations was the effect, not the cause, of the new Dominion nationalism. But it fixed the new ideas and has preserved them over the natural period of post-war reaction. The recent Imperial Conference resolutions were the logical outcome of the provisions of the League Government. The place taken by the Dominions in the League has rendered it impossible that they should ever possess less than full autonomy in external affairs. The election of Canada to the Council in September last was a deliberate reaffirmation of Dominion independence in the face of Sir Austen Chamberlain's repeated and annoying statement that he speaks for the whole "British Empire," and for its success Canada is indebted not in the least to Sir Austen Chamberlain—rather the contrary—but principally to the votes of those who desired to check the preponderance of the Great Powers in the League and to make it more difficult for the British representatives to use pre-war methods of diplomacy.

BRITAIN'S DILEMMA.

Great Britain is faced with a cruel dilemma for she is at one and the same time a continental Power and the centre of a world-empire. Much as there is to be said in theory for the view held by many Liberals that Great Britain is to regard herself merely as a part of a great Commonwealth of peoples and that the foreign policy of that Commonwealth necessarily a single policy must be oriented toward world rather than toward European politics, yet the stubborn facts revealed by the last war and by these post-war years remain. Isolation is impossible for Great Britain. It is in her own interests and the League's that she should fulfil the duties of her geographical position as a continental Power. On the other hand the peoples of the Dominions are necessarily and intelligibly reluctant to participate actively in purely European controversies. Locarno, which consecrated these divergent principles, is an epoch-making event in the development of European peace. It is even more epoch-making in the history of the British Commonwealth.

Great Britain is unwilling to disarm because of her imperial commit-

(Continued in Coloum 4)

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